

## THE TIMES Tomorrow

Sharp focus  
The founding father of photojournalism, Albert Eisenstadt, at 87

Insanity unbound  
Bernard Levin on evil men  
Pitching in  
Will Philip Howard learn to play tennis through osmosis?  
Hen picked  
How better hens come home to roost

## THE TIMES Portfolio Prize total climbs to £4,000

Today's prize in The Times Portfolio competition is £4,000. No one claimed the £2,000 prize yesterday, and no clear favourite to win the £20,000 Saturday prize has yet emerged. Report, rules and how to play, back page. Portfolio list, page 16.

## £800m plan for 5,000 jobs

An £800m investment plan by Standard Telephones and Cables and ITT will create 5,000 jobs over five years at establishments ranging from components plant in Harlow to hotels in London and Edinburgh and manufacturing facilities in Ulster. Page 17

## £ below \$1.35

The pound sank to a record low of \$1.2475, helped by a trade deficit of £319m last month, the third in a row. Page 17

## Heseltine call

The Secretary of State for Defence, Mr Michael Heseltine, has urged the West to greater realism about arms control and dialogue with the Soviet Union. Page 4

## Gulf attack

A 260,000-ton oil tanker was reported to have been hit by an Exocet missile in the Gulf. Iraq gave a warning of more severe attacks in future. Page 6

## New minister

Otto Graf Lambsdorff has been replaced as West German Economics Minister by Herr Martin Bangemann, until recently leader of the West German Liberals at Strasbourg. Page 6

## Bill concession

The Government has offered a concession to try to avert defeat in a crucial Lords debate on local elections today. Page 2

## French win

Goals by Platini and Bellone gave France their first major football trophy in the final of the European Championship against Spain in Paris last night.

## Secreto sale

Negotiations are under way for the sale of a substantial part of Secreto, the Epsom Derby winner. Secreto will not now run in Saturday's Irish Sweepstakes Derby.

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Letters: On land conservation from Mr W. H. N. Wilkinson; economic forecasting from Professor S. Cotgrove; pit closures from Dr R. A. Bryer and Mr T. J. Brignall  
Leading articles: EEC, Mr Heseltine on the Soviet Union; Sri Lanka  
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Towards wider share ownership: the Kremlin clampdown on contacts with westerners; what the agony aunt told grand-grandma. Profile: the new Lord Chamberlain  
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James Fenton reviews George Steiner's book on the Antigone theme; Fiona MacCarthy on Jessica Mitford's memoir of Philip Toynbee; fiction reviewed by John Nicholson, Philip Howard, and Elaine Feinstein  
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Mr Carl Foreman, Mr John Lea

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## MPs doubtful of EEC summit gains for Britain

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Prime Minister was given the benefit of the doubt by Conservative MPs yesterday when she claimed a successful culmination at the Fontainebleau summit meeting to her five-year struggle for a permanent reduction in Britain's share of the European Economic Community's costs.

But the doubts were evident. For some Conservatives, and for the whole Labour Party, they are irremovable doubts about the wisdom of her having agreed to increase the Community's resources on any terms.

For most other Conservatives the doubts spring from the fact that they had not seen any text of what was agreed at Fontainebleau; could not calculate what the rebate formula would be worth; and had been given no idea of what the Council of Ministers will attempt to do to curb Community spending in general and farm spending in particular.

In the fog of Community jargon, the faithful noted that Mrs Margaret Thatcher seemed hugely pleased with what she had agreed, and accepted her claims at her own valuation for the time being.

Mr Neil Kinnock, dismissive and scornful, promised that the Labour Party would oppose with all its strength the proposed increase in the value-added tax ceiling from one per cent to 1.4 per cent, and invited Conservatives with courage to join them.

Mrs Thatcher's best point, as measured by the cheers behind her, was that in spite of the raising of the VAT ceiling for the Community as a whole from 1986, Britain would itself contribute less than it was liable to pay now.

After an hour of questioning it was Mr Kinnock who spotted that this meant no more than that any rebate was better than no rebate.

He had begun by saying that the acid test was whether the Prime Minister could deny that Britain's net contributions would rise; or that the new method for calculating Britain's rebates would produce smaller ones than the previous formula.

She could not deny the first, because of the certainty of inflation. The answer to the second, although Mrs Thatcher disclaimed to give it, was that the "previous formula never really existed."

What she did say was that, if Mr Kinnock opposed the Fontainebleau deal, he would be voting for annual net payments by Britain of something like £1,200m under the arrangements which the last Labour Government left in place.

In round terms, the Prime Minister's Office calculates that since the Conservatives came to power in 1979, £2,000m has been received by Britain in rebates from the Community; and that another £1,000m is due to follow from the Fontainebleau bargaining in ad hoc rebates for last year and this.

The new system, guaranteeing an annual rebate of 66 per cent of the difference between Britain's share of VAT and of expenditure, is to come into effect in 1985.

Not all the £1,000m is yet in hand. It partially consists of the 1983 rebate agreed a year ago, which was blocked but has now been unlocked.

The balance of £600m, promised for this year's rebate, depends like everything else, on Parliament agreeing to increase the Community's own resources.

How much latest opposition there may be at Westminster to ratifying the whole Fontainebleau agreement by raising the VAT ceiling was yesterday impossible to judge.

A senior Conservative, Mr Terence Higgins, MP for Worthing, argued that the change should not be made until farm spending was reduced, and once it was reduced, would not be needed.

A new Conservative, Mr Peter Lilley, MP for St Albans, wanted to see an effective system for controlling Community spending in place before resources were increased. Was it wise, he asked Mrs Thatcher, to try to dissuade an alcoholic from drinking, by offering him whisky if he would sign the pledge?

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Thorn assessment, page 5  
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## Thatcher blamed for by-election defeat

By Colin Hughes

A private Conservative Party inquest on the Portsmouth South by-election has blamed the Prime Minister's "intractable, dominating, uncaring and strident" image for the embarrassing loss of the seat held by the party since 1918.

A report on a private meeting of the Wessex Provincial Area Executive Committee, leaked yesterday, also calls for the removal of Mr John Gummer, the party's national chairman. It says the "party needs a chairman who has more time, not an MP."

Mr Frederick Emery-Wallis, Portsmouth South association chairman, is also criticized for failing to support the by-election campaign after Mr Patrick Rock, a London businessman, was selected in preference as the candidate.

The irony of the attack on Mr Gummer is underlined in the report itself, which recognizes his recent decision to "completely restructure" the party to avoid similar defeats.

Mr Emery-Wallis dismisses the attack on his role, saying that he had a pre-booked holiday and was therefore absent during the campaign. Yesterday he added: "I am obviously being got at."

The report describes his attitude as deplorable, and says it was "very regrettable that he did not come out in support."

Local association, organization is seen as one cause of defeat. The 20-point report says that eighteen to twenty polling stations had no Conservative tellers, and added: "We did not take the election seriously enough, we thought we were going to win."

The Executive considered that the local Conservative-controlled council was "unhelpful", the campaign failed to get under way early enough, and no account was taken of D-Day celebrations in a town strongly influenced by the Royal Navy.

A leak on Portsmouth being a potential target of rate-capping, and the Government's failure to give "categorical assurances" on the future of the naval dockyard also weakened the campaign.

The report, which was leaked to The News, Portsmouth's evening newspaper, also lists points made by the area association's chairman, Mrs Joyce Billings, to the party's national union.

She is reported to have said that the amount of "bump" coming from Conservative

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## Troops tell of Afghan atrocities

By Richard Dowden

Two deserters from the Russian Army described in London yesterday how they were forced to shoot villagers, and kill women and children while serving in Afghanistan and had witnessed the stabbing to death of a 16-year-old Afghan boy.

Mr Igor Rykov, aged 21, and Mr Oleg Khlan, aged 20, said these incidents, and the treatment of Soviet soldiers by their officers, led them to desert.

Both men had served in Afghanistan since 1981 and had been involved in searching villages.

"The officer would decide to have the village searched and if it was found it contained a single bullet, the officer would say: 'This is a bandit village; it must be destroyed.' The men and young boys would be shot and the women and small children would be put in a separate room and killed with grenades," Mr Rykov said.

He had seen five villages of between 100 and 200 people each destroyed in this way in Kandahar province. Many more had been destroyed by air attacks.

Mr Rykov said that in one incident the platoon commander ordered a soldier who, he said, was afraid of blood, to kill a 16-year-old boy with his bayonet. The private stabbed the youth, but failed to kill him; the officer took the weapon and struck a fatal blow.

At yesterday's press conference the two deserters appeared nervous and at times their accounts became confused and inconsistent. Lord Bethell, who chaired the conference, said they had both been on opium and had just spent a week recovering in a clinic.

Mr Rykov said morale in the Soviet army in Afghanistan was low, with a lot of drug-taking. At times they went for two or three days without food, while the officers ate well.

While repairing a vehicle in July last year, the two men decided to desert. Guerrillas took them over the border. They were held for 11 months in a refugee camp.

They have been granted leave to stay in Britain for a year.

## Membership of unions lowest for 10 years

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Membership of TUC-affiliated unions has dropped to just over 10 million, its lowest level for 10 years, according to figures released yesterday. The total went down this year by 434,000, making a drop of two million in the last four years, the TUC said.

The dwindling membership of the movement's second biggest affiliate, the (British) Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, means that it will lose one of its four seats on the TUC General Council. Engineering union membership dipped below the crucial one million mark to 943,538.

The total number of affiliated unions has dropped from 102 to 98, largely through mergers. It is the first time that it has gone below 100 since 1879.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said that this year's decline was less than the three preceding years and union members still represented about 50 per cent of the working population.

Union leaders argue that the decline in membership has been caused by high unemployment rather than disaffection with the movement.

The TUC has protested to the Government over a crucial amendment to the Trade Union Bill, at present going through the House of Lords, which makes it compulsory for trade unions to hold postal ballots for the election of their executives.

## Attendance record at Wimbledon

Wimbledon shut its gates at 4pm yesterday on another record crowd which had ignored the threatened transport strike (Rupert Morris writes). First and second day attendances were more than 8,000 on last year, and, weather permitting, the final figure for the fortnight seems bound to overtake last year's record of 360,442.

Apart from the sun, which has shone generously on south west London for the past three days, the championships have offered a surprise ingredient: British success. Yesterday there were three notable British triumphs, for John Lloyd, Julie Salmon and Anne Hobbs.

Reports, page 22

## 'Bad apples' blamed for diplomat crimes

By Richard Evans

Senor Alfredo Ricart, doyen of the diplomatic corps, in London, spoke yesterday of the "bad apples" responsible for the recently revealed catalogue of serious crimes committed by envoys.

But the small number of embassies believed to be responsible for the majority of the 546 crimes over the past 10 years should not be named in the interest of good diplomatic relations and to avoid "embarrassment", he said.

"This world is pretty screwed up and good relations between nations should be uppermost in our minds. To bring unnecessary publicity could harm good relations."

He indicated that complaints about lack of compensation from victims of diplomatic crimes would be hard to settle because of the immunity granted to envoys under the Vienna Convention. "Unfortunately, all laws have loopholes and this is one of them."

Senor Ricart has been in London as Ambassador of the Dominican Republic since 1975 and is the longest-serving senior envoy in the capital.

He said The Times would use his influence to improve relations between the diplomatic corps and the local community after disclosure of the crimes and would, if the Foreign Office requested, intervene personally. "If I can be of

help I am more than glad to do so. It is up to the Foreign Office to take the initiative."

The Ambassador, who returned to Britain yesterday from negotiations in Geneva, is clearly embarrassed by the furore surrounding the crimes, which include rape, incest and assault, and is certain to make behind the scenes moves to tackle the issue.

"Unfortunately, there are bad apples in every group anywhere in the world, whether it is here or elsewhere. These bad apples might give a bad name to the whole corps, but I hope not."

It is not only in Britain that this happens, but throughout the world. If you take the number of diplomats existing

throughout the world serious incidents are bound to happen.

"I am sure that the diplomatic crime rate is no higher than in any other sphere of society."

Senor Ricart said that he would like to see Mr John Wheeler, Conservative MP for Westminster North, who has tabled a series of Commons questions about crimes, which are due to be answered by the Foreign Office today, to discuss the problem.

"This is a very amiable country. We like it here. I cannot see why we can't have better relations with the local community."



Mr Arthur Scargill addressing the miners' rally in Jubilee Gardens yesterday (Photograph: Murray Job).

## Miners' rally goes off peacefully

By Robin Young

A march of miners and supporting trade unionists passed off peacefully in London yesterday.

The organizers claimed that 50,000 people had taken part. The police put the number at about 10,000. One miner was arrested and released before the march set out for Tower Hill.

During a speech afterwards, Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said that in the course of the dispute 3,600 miners had been arrested, and 1,000 injured. "But with the determination and support shown today there is no way that the miners can lose."

Mr Scargill said that the non-publication yesterday of three newspapers which refused to print statements from print workers' chapels in support of the miners had "given me the best day's publicity I have ever had."

He suggested that the action should be extended and that print workers should now demand "a right at least once a week for the NUM's case to be published in the national newspapers."

The suggestion was not taken up by Mr Tony Dubbins, general secretary of the National Graphical Association, who spoke immediately after Mr Scargill had received a 30-second ovation.

Mr Scargill called on unions with workers in power stations to stop their members handling coal that was transported in, and gave a warning that on Friday the NUM will meet steel unions and insist that only sufficient coking coal should go into steel works to safeguard equipment.

Mr Jack Collins, secretary of Kent area, which has organized the march through the South East Region Trades Union Congress, said that the dispute had now gone beyond the question of pit closures.

"Our demands now are for better wages, shorter hours, earlier retirement, more recruitment, and a developing industry. Those are the issues now, and we will have some goodwill money too, before we go back."

Mr Collins laid two wreaths, which had been carried at the head of the march, into the River Thames in memory of the two miners who have died on picket lines during the dispute.

Earlier, in High Timber Street, Blackfriars, the march was delayed by a notice placed in an office block saying "Dole Not Coal - Victory to Big Mac."

Continued on back page, col 6

## Minimal disruption from 'day of action', says CBI

By Our Labour Reporter

Most employees in the South-east went to work yesterday in defiance of a "day of action" in support of the miners.

But union leaders insisted that thousands had joined in stoppages and that the action had been a considerable success.

London Transport reported that bus and underground services were virtually normal, but there was disruption of commuter rail services into London.

The effects of the action had been minimal, Mr David Pennock, chairman of the Confederation of British Industry's London region, said. "There have been a few reports of people being delayed and late for work, but most member companies say they have not been affected at all."

British Rail services in the South-east were patchy, although a spokesman said there were some trains on all major routes. On the southern region

## Air raid by Israel on eve of jail swap

From Robert Fisk  
Beirut

On the very eve of one of the most dramatic prisoner swaps since 1948-1973 Middle East War, Israeli jets last night launched bombing raids against an island next to the port of Tripoli, the second largest city in Lebanon, where Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) guerrillas are believed to store arms.

Aircraft flying in three waves approached Tripoli at low level over the sea at dusk and according to initial reports from the city, fired rockets into the harbour area before bombing Rabbat Island, a small outcrop of rock a mile from the port, where a big explosion lit up the evening sky.

No word of casualties had reached Beirut by nightfall, although the Israeli military command in Tel Aviv said that their jets had bombed an island five miles from the coast which was "A PLO base used as a launching point for attacks against Israel." The Israelis did not explain how the island, which is more than 100 miles from Israel, could be described as so strategic a target and Lebanese Government officials last night were speculating that the raid may have been intended to show that the prisoner swap should not be regarded as a sign of weakness on Israel's part.

## Surprise bid as oil sale flops

By Jonathan Davis  
Financial Correspondent

The Government's privatization plans were thrown into confusion last night when Rio Tinto-Zinc, the international mining group, disclosed that it had made a bid for control of Enterprise Oil. Yesterday's stock market launch of Enterprise, the former state-owned North Sea oil company, proved to be another embarrassing flop for the Government.

RTZ made its announcement after it became clear that investors had rejected the chance to buy shares in Enterprise, a new company which was set up by the Government to take over the former North Sea oil assets of British Gas.

Although no official announcement was made, reliable estimates were that only about two-thirds of the £392m worth of shares on issue had been subscribed for when the offer closed at lunchtime. The rest of the shares were left with the underwriters.

RTZ then announced that it had applied for 49 per cent of Enterprise's share capital, which would normally be enough to give it control over the company.

RTZ said that its decision to buy the shares was in line with its long-established policy of seeking to expand its interests in North Sea oil and gas. The company made an unsuccessful bid to buy British Gas's interest in the Wytch Farm oilfield in Dorset last year when the Government ordered the corporation to sell it to the private sector.

RTZ said that it would be holding talks with Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, about the implications of its investment. The Department of Energy would not comment on the move last night, although it is clearly one that leaves the Government with a politically awkward decision to make.

Last year, Mr Walker deliberately decided to float Enterprise Oil on the stock market as an independent company rather than sell it off to private sector companies, many of which showed an interest in buying the sizable North Sea assets which Enterprise inherited from British Gas.

RTZ said that it would be also discussing its move with the Takeover Panel, the body that regulates takeover activity in the City. Under the Panel's code of conduct, a company that makes a bid for 49 per cent of another company is normally required to offer the same terms to all the remaining shareholders.

The Government has, however, retained a so-called "golden share" in Enterprise Oil, which allows it to block any unwanted takeover approach for at least the next four years. It was not clear last night whether this "share" would now be activated.

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## Second vote on cancellation of council polls is offered

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government attempted last night to head off the possibility of defeat on its plans to abolish next year's elections to the Greater London Council and the metropolitan county councils by offering a concession in advance of today's crucial committee stage debate in the Lords.

It indicated its acceptance of an amendment tabled by cross-benchers which would have the effect of giving both Houses of Parliament the opportunity to vote again on the cancellation of elections after the main Bill abolishing the councils has been given a second reading in the Commons towards the end of the year.

The unusual step of offering the concession before today's debate indicated the seriousness with which the Government views the risk of defeat on an all-party amendment whose unstated effect would almost certainly be to allow the elections to go ahead.

The Government and the opposition parties have again mounted a heavy "whipping" operation to ensure a big attendance for the vote on the amendment, the first to be taken, which would prevent elections being cancelled until the main Bill has become law.

The earliest that could occur is thought to be next June or July — two months or so after the elections are due.

The amendment, backed by several Conservatives, would destroy the Government's objectives, for it fears that the elections would be treated as a referendum on the abolition plans and yesterday's concession was clearly an attempt to cream off some Conservative and cross-bench support for it.

As *The Times* reported last Friday, ministers are prepared to go even further if that is the price of getting the Bill through the Lords. It is a reasonably intact and without a protracted confrontation with the Lords.

Lord Mountgarret, the Conservative peer, has now tabled an amendment whose effect would be to allow the terms of the existing councils to be extended for a few months beyond next April until the main abolition Bill has received the Royal Assent.

That would still mean the cancellation of the elections, the Government's prime aim.

Ministers have indicated that they could accept the Mountgarret amendment, although there is no great enthusiasm for it and they would probably have to be defeated on the issue first.

It is clear, however, that if they are defeated on the main all-party amendment today they will not accept it but attempt to reverse it in the Commons.

## Lord Provost reinstated

After a brief flirtation with a "convenor" as head of city affairs, Edinburgh is to revert to the grander title of Lord Provost (Ronald Faux writes).

The break with tradition had been decreed by the newly elected Labour administration on Edinburgh District Council, which believed that the ancient title was too aloof for the citizens.

The Scottish Office has said that the title "convenor" can be used only by the chairman of regional or islands authorities.

The city council had a straight choice of nomenclature, Lord Provost or chairman, and yesterday Mr John McKay, leader of the Labour group and owner of the contentious title, announced that Lord Provost it would be.

## Stephan's wife flies home

Mrs Carolyn Stephan, the friend of Dr Brian Richards who stands convicted in the United States of plotting to murder her estranged husband, Mr Peter Stephan, flew back to London yesterday.

As she arrived at Heathrow airport from Los Angeles Mrs Stephan said: "I still believe totally in Dr Richards's innocence. I am shocked that my husband did not speak on his behalf. But Dr Richards will have my upmost support in any appeal. There will be another fight and he will certainly win."

Dr Richards, aged 53, faces up to 12 years in jail in the United States after his conviction for attempting to solicit his former partner's murder.



Home again: Mrs Carolyn Stephan flies in from Los Angeles.

## MP rebuked for 'smear attempt' on Brittan

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

A Labour MP was strongly rebuked by the Speaker, Mr Bernard Weatherill, yesterday for attempting to smear Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary.

Mr Harry Cohen, MP for Leyton, was stopped short by Mr Weatherill as he began to ask him how to raise in the House reported allegations that "disgraced and irresponsible" MIs officers have smeared the Home Secretary perhaps for his handling of the Libyan siege, "perhaps for anti-semitic reasons".

Mr Cohen, who made his remarks on a point of order in the Commons, was told by the Speaker that he was not prepared to comment on allegations in newspapers and that he had nothing to say on the matter.

After the MP tried several times to pursue the issue, the Speaker said it was reprehensible to seek to smear an MP in the House by means of a point of order, and he ordered Mr Cohen to resume his seat.

## Rate caps will 'push up other rates'

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Rate-capping will help to push up the rates of uncapped councils, Mr Noel Hepworth, director of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, said yesterday.

Mr Hepworth told an institute conference in London, the day after the Bill allowing rate-capping received the Royal Assent, that widespread concern about the mechanics of rate-capping was justified.

His calculations, continued work published in *The Times* this year suggesting that the effects of capping would be much more widespread and complex than ministers had implied.

Ministers intend to cap the rates of up to 20 high-spending councils next year. Their spending will be forced down so that the amount of government grant available to them will rise. Grant is taken away as a penalty for overspending.

Any grant won by capped councils will come from the general grant pool, so if low-spending councils lose grants and want to maintain their spending they will need to raise rates.

If capping had begun, the institute calculated, London would have won 14.3 per cent of the grant to English councils, against 13.7 per cent without capping. Shire counties would have won 47.3 per cent of the £8,000m of grant with capping, and 47.7 per cent without.

The Government disclosed yesterday arrangements for making councils consult businesses about their spending and rates plans. The plans appear in the new Act.

They are meant to redress the imbalance by which businesses that pay high rates cannot vote in council elections while many voters have rate rebates. The Government intends in the summer to tell councils whom they must consult and what information they must give. There will also be a code of guidance about methods of consultation.



On camera: A member of the medical staff photographing the Princess of Wales when she and the Prince of Wales visited the Douglas Arter Centre during a visit to Salisbury yesterday. The couple spent 15

minutes longer than expected at the centre, which provides basic educational facilities for young adults with severe physical and mental handicap. Later they spoke to the dozens of patients at the Duke of Cornwall

Spinal Treatment Centre, which the Prince of Wales opened, at the Odstock Hospital. Among the patients they met was Paratrooper Ken Yeoman, who broke his back saving the life of a fellow Red Devil.

## Judges in seniority changes

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A new system of determining seniority among the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, or law lords, as they are called, is to be brought in as a result of the decision of Lord Diplock to retire as the senior law lord, the Lord Chancellor announced yesterday.

At present, the senior law lord, who sits on the Woolsack in the Lord Chancellor's absence when the House of Lords sits as a judicial body, is the law lord who has been longest appointed.

But this system is "not ideal", Lord Hailsham of St. Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said yesterday. Therefore, when Lord Diplock gives up his position as the senior law lord at the summer recess, to become an ordinary law lord, the appointments will be made by the Lord Chancellor.

He said he would be advising the Queen that Lord Diplock should be succeeded by Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, who until then would act as the second senior law lord. Lord Fraser would then be succeeded in that job by Lord Scarman.

The new system, which brings the House of Lords into line with normal practice in other parts of the judicial system, means that the senior law lord is appointed on merit and not just by virtue of length of office.

It will apply not only when the whole House of Lords sits judicially, to give judgements, but to sittings of the appellate and appeal committees (which give leave to appeal and hear appeals) and to the judicial committee on the Privy Council.

● The muddled state of the law on the disclosure of documents in court could remain unclarified now for several more years after a decision by the Lord Chancellor to suspend a committee of inquiry under a High Court judge.

Parliament, page 4

## The miners' strike Steelmen defy Scargill

From Tim Jones, Llanwrna

The steel workers of Llanwrna defied Mr Arthur Scargill's call to halt all production yesterday and said they were not prepared to allow the miners to turn their community into an industrial desert.

As the rail blockade on all iron supplies to the plant began to bite, the steelmen said they would use any supplies from any source to maintain the works.

The trade union committee at the plant, representing more than 4,000 workers, believe they are faced with a desperate situation.

One battery of coke ovens at the works has already collapsed and others are in danger. But far more crucial, the blockade is threatening the two huge blast furnaces which are vital for the production of steel.

Mr Peter McKim, committee chairman, said: "Any lengthy disruption could result in the loss of one or both of them. If this were to happen then the future would be at the very least, bleak."

The committee, representing the seven unions at the plant, decided to make public its fears after the collapse of an agreement it had with the South Wales branch of the National Union of Mineworkers to provide enough supplies to maintain the plant in good and safe working order.

Mr John Stephens, the Steel Union Cold Mill representative, said: "Arthur Scargill has called us traitors but he does not realize we have been out collecting for our miner brothers."

"There are people here whose fathers are miners and we are not out to criticize them. But many of us have got children here and we have to care for them."

"I think the miners in South Wales realize this but unfortunately they have been overturned at national level. We have been singled out

because we are the easiest to hit."

Mr McKim said that the plant has shed 5,000 men to survive and after that sacrifice they were not prepared to see it die a slow death.

He added that the jobs of at least 6,000 miners at six pits depended on Llanwrna. "It is quite wrong for people to assume that Llanwrna is dependent on the Welsh coalfield for future supplies."

The plant, which normally receives 27,000 tonnes of coal and coke a week, has been getting only half that amount supplied by lorries from Port Talbot, 50 miles away. To move the 50,000 tonnes of iron ore a week which the plant normally receives by train would require 500 lorries a day.

Yesterday none of the trains scheduled to run into the works would pass the picket line.

## Pledge for rail unions on coal transport

The National Union of Mineworkers has assured railway unions that when the pit strike is over it will allow coal to be carried from pit heads by rail only. There are fears that the National Coal Board plans to switch transport to road (David Felton writes).

Leaders of the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen will ask the steelworkers' union to ensure that the bulk of steel freight transport goes to British Rail.

Mr Arthur Scargill, NUM president, has said that the miners will need to repay debts to the transport unions which are blockading steel works.

Mr Jimmy Knapp, NUR general secretary, believes that the coal board and British Rail are discussing switching some coal transport to lorries.

## £60,000 shoe fund for miners' children

Doncaster Council, in South Yorkshire, is making up to £60,000 available to buy shoes for the children of striking miners and Labour-controlled Sheffield City Council was announced yesterday.

The men had occupied the control room at Tilmaston Colliery, Kent, for the day. Twenty-nine miners from Bette-shanger Colliery, also in Kent, were sacked on Tuesday, together with five striking miners from Whitwell Colliery in Derbyshire.

The Board reported the biggest turnout of miners since the strike began in North Derbyshire.

With about 10,000 miners in north Derbyshire, the drift back to work, although slow, has been growing by the day and 633 men reported for work on three shifts within 24 hours. A spokesman said: "Four weeks ago the figure was barely 200."

## Sit-in Kent miners are dismissed

The National Coal Board yesterday dismissed another striking miners, for gross misconduct bringing to 43 the number who have lost their jobs after sit-in protests at collieries (Craig Seton writes).

The men had occupied the control room at Tilmaston Colliery, Kent, for the day. Twenty-nine miners from Bette-shanger Colliery, also in Kent, were sacked on Tuesday, together with five striking miners from Whitwell Colliery in Derbyshire.

The Board reported the biggest turnout of miners since the strike began in North Derbyshire.

With about 10,000 miners in north Derbyshire, the drift back to work, although slow, has been growing by the day and 633 men reported for work on three shifts within 24 hours. A spokesman said: "Four weeks ago the figure was barely 200."

## Head faced sex assault inquiries

A headmaster found dead with his wrists slashed was facing an investigation into sexual assaults on boy pupils, it was disclosed yesterday at an inquest at Westminster.

Det. Constable Lance Edwards, of Heme Hempstead police, said that five or six boys aged between seven and thirteen had made statements alleging indecent assault by Mr Anthony Wright, a private school owner, aged 45, of Westbrook Hay School, London Road, Heme Hempstead.

Mr Wright suddenly left the school on May 24 and was found dead next day in an hotel bath. The coroner, Dr Paul Knapman, recorded a verdict that he killed himself.

## Friends mourn Webster Booth

Sixty mourners, including show business friends, attended the funeral at Colwyn Bay, north Wales, yesterday of the tenor, Webster Booth.

Melodies made famous by Anne Ziegler and Webster Booth were played.

## Mies tower 'not worthy of architect or London'

By Charles Kneivitt, Architecture Correspondent

London and the late Mies van der Rohe both deserve better monuments than the proposed 21-storey, 290ft tower at Mansion House, London, the public inquiry at Guildhall was told yesterday.

Mr Gavin Stamp, the architectural historian, read out a letter from the distinguished American architect, Mr Philip Johnson, who was Mies's principal disciple and the leading propagandist of modern architecture for nearly half a century.

Mr Johnson was joint architect with Mies of one of New York's most famous skyscrapers, the Seagram Building, before turning to Post-Modernism.

Mr Johnson's letter said: "I consider it a bad idea for one of the greatest architects in the twentieth century to be represented in what may be the greatest city in the twentieth century by a posthumous and unimportant piece of architecture."

"The continent of America is over-represented by these later 'sons of Seagrams' and London surely deserves an original and significant work such as exists today in Berlin."

He also quoted Mies's great contemporary, Le Corbusier, who said: "Culture is a rectangular state of mind". That was not the correct approach for Mansion House.



Mr Johnson's letter said: "I consider it a bad idea for one of the greatest architects in the twentieth century to be represented in what may be the greatest city in the twentieth century by a posthumous and unimportant piece of architecture."

## Solicitors in insurance compromise

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Master of the Rolls is not to be challenged in court over his refusal to endorse a new negligence insurance scheme for solicitors put forward by the Law Society.

The society has been advised that although the Master of the Rolls' decision could be tested by judicial review, in the circumstances of the present case it is "incapable of successful challenge".

The society's council has also decided that such lengthy litigation would not be in the "best interests of the profession". Instead, it has put forward a compromise formula for an indemnity insurance scheme which the Master of the

Rolls has indicated that he would approve.

The new formula, published in *The Law Society's Gazette* yesterday, is aimed at ending the long-running controversy over the scheme, which all solicitors are obliged to join and would take effect from September.

It is based on a firm's gross fee a partner, but with a tapering, so that the more a firm earns the smaller are the extra premiums.

A firm with three partners, with a gross fee income a partner of £54,000, would under the formula pay a premium of 2 per cent on the first £40,000; of 1.9 per cent on the next

£10,000; and the final £4,000 a premium of 1.8 per cent, totalling £1,062 a partner, or £3,186 for the firm.

The first formula, rejected by the Master of the Rolls, was put forward by the Law Society to comply with the wishes of the majority of the profession expressed in two ballots.

Many solicitors argued that the old insurance scheme, which was based on the number of partners in a firm and took no account of fee income, penalized small firms.

The compromise formula will benefit larger firms but will not mean that the majority of other firms are significantly better or worse off.

## Attempts to cut visits to doctor have failed

By Nicholas Timmins

People are visiting their doctors more and moves to cut the consultation rate by introducing self-certification of sickness appear to have failed, according to the General Household Survey, published this week. In 1982, 11 per cent of men and 15 per cent of women visited their family doctor in the 14 days before the survey took place, a slight rise on the 1981 figure.

"This increase occurred in spite of the introduction in June, 1982, of self-certification for spells of sickness lasting up to seven days, which might have been expected to remove the need for a visit to the doctor in some cases," the report says.

"The fact that it does not appear to have done so suggests that the need for a medical certificate has been a secondary rather than primary reason for consulting a doctor."

The percentage of patients given a certificate fell, however, by approaching half, while more than three quarters of patients were given a prescription.

The survey's attention on housing shows a marked increase over the past decade in amenities such as baths, showers, and inside lavatories. In 1971, 88 per cent of households had sole use of a bath or shower. By 1982, that figure had risen to 97 per cent, with a similar increase for lavatories.

General Household Survey 1982 (Stationery Office, £13.70).

## Chess sides rest weaker players

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

With the Soviet Union leading the Rest of the World 11-9 in Dockland when round 3 commenced yesterday, both sides rested their weakest players. The USSR left out the veteran Smyslov and the much younger but more fallible Sokolov who is in the team largely because he won the Soviet championship a few months ago.

Smyslov was replaced by Tukmakov, which must have come as a pleasant change for the Yugoslav Ljubojevic, who was due to play him.

For the Rest of the World Seirawan, who had lost twice to Beljarsky, was replaced by that dashing Danish veteran, Bent Larsen, now in his sixty-third year but still playing the same sort of dashing chess with which he enjoyed much success 20 years ago.

Round Three (Russian names first): Karpov v Anderson, Gelfand v Timman, Polugaevsky v Korchnoi, Yusupov v Seirawan, Smyslov v Seirawan, Ljubojevic v Seirawan, Sokolov v Seirawan, Tukmakov v Seirawan, Beljarsky v Seirawan, Seirawan v Seirawan. Opening: 1. d4, 2. Nf3, 3. c4, 4. Nc3, 5. e3, 6. Bb5, 7. Qd2, 8. O-O, 9. e2, 10. f3, 11. g4, 12. h4, 13. g5, 14. h5, 15. g6, 16. h6, 17. g7, 18. h7, 19. g8, 20. h8, 21. g9, 22. h9, 23. g10, 24. h10, 25. g11, 26. h11, 27. g12, 28. h12, 29. g13, 30. h13, 31. g14, 32. h14, 33. g15, 34. h15, 35. g16, 36. h16, 37. g17, 38. h17, 39. g18, 40. h18, 41. g19, 42. h19, 43. g20, 44. h20, 45. g21, 46. h21, 47. g22, 48. h22, 49. g23, 50. h23, 51. g24, 52. h24, 53. g25, 54. h25, 55. g26, 56. h26, 57. g27, 58. h27, 59. g28, 60. h28, 61. g29, 62. h29, 63. g30, 64. h30, 65. g31, 66. h31, 67. g32, 68. h32, 69. g33, 70. h33, 71. g34, 72. h34, 73. g35, 74. h35, 75. g36, 76. h36, 77. g37, 78. h37, 79. g38, 80. h38, 81. g39, 82. h39, 83. g40, 84. h40, 85. g41, 86. h41, 87. g42, 88. h42, 89. g43, 90. h43, 91. g44, 92. h44, 93. g45, 94. h45, 95. g46, 96. h46, 97. g47, 98. h47, 99. g48, 100. h48.

## Heart appeal

Eric Morecambe's widow, Joan, yesterday launched an appeal to raise £1m for research on the early detection of heart disease, fulfilling a promise the comedian had made to St Mary's Hospital in Paddington, London.

## Out of uniform

Special constables in Staffordshire have been called on for the first time to wear plain clothes to detect offences such as vandalism and theft.

## Sale room

## Fierce bidding for Clark collection

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Sotheby's yesterday held the first of three sales of works of art from the collection of Lord Clark of Saltwood — known to millions as 'Lord Clark of Civilisation' after the TV series of that name. A packed room, including Alan Clark, Lord Clark's MP son, and his wife, saw the 76 lots realize £710,270, with only 1 per cent left unsold.

The fiercest bidding was on works by Lord Clark's contemporaries and friends. A powerful portrait by Vanessa Bell, painted in 1938, three years before she died, made an auction price record for the artist at £31,900 (estimate £6,000-£8,000). It was bought by the Charleston Trust, which is in the process of restoring Charleston, the house where Vanessa Bell and Duncan

Grant entertained the cream of the Bloomsbury set.

A self portrait by Duncan Grant, painted in 1925, also set a record for the artist at £18,700 (estimate £6,000-£8,000), but was not secured by the Charleston Trust, which could not afford both pictures. A nude by Passmore entitled "The studio of Ingres" made another record at £59,400 (estimate £60,000-£80,000).

The sale was the climax of one of the art market's busiest 24 hours. Sotheby's big modern picture sale in London on Tuesday night was undermined by the failure of two important pictures sent for sale by Baron Thyssen, the great collector. His Degas pastel of jockeys

was unsold at £1.4m and a Picasso at £600,000. The sale, however, set new auction price records for Joan Miro at £407,000 and Emil Nolde at £346,500.

While the evening sale ended with 48 per cent left unsold the auction of secondary works of the same period held at Sotheby's yesterday morning was only 20 per cent unsold, a significantly better result.

Overseas selling prices: Australia: £100 = A\$160; Belgium: £100 = B\$100; Canada: £100 = C\$100; Denmark: £100 = D\$100; France: £100 = F\$100; Germany: £100 = M\$100; Greece: £100 = G\$100; Hong Kong: £100 = H\$100; India: £100 = I\$100; Italy: £100 = L\$100; Japan: £100 = Y\$100; Korea: £100 = W\$100; Malaysia: £100 = M\$100; Mexico: £100 = P\$100; Netherlands: £100 = G\$100; New Zealand: £100 = N\$100; Norway: £100 = N\$100; Portugal: £100 = E\$100; Singapore: £100 = S\$100; South Africa: £100 = R\$100; Spain: £100 = P\$100; Sweden: £100 = S\$100; Switzerland: £100 = S\$100; Taiwan: £100 = N\$100; Thailand: £100 = T\$100; Turkey: £100 = L\$100; USA: £100 = US\$100; USSR: £100 = R\$100; West Germany: £100 = M\$100; Yugoslavia: £100 = D\$100.

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**Solicitors in insurance compromise**  
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## Charter flights price war may bankrupt small tour operators

By Patricia Clogh

The cut-price war in the air charter industry, which is giving summer holidaymakers unprecedented bargains, may bring ruin to many small firms, leading operators believe.

Firms accustomed to making £20 or £30 profit on each seat sold are scaling down their margins to £2 or £3, or even selling at a loss to fill half-empty aircraft and recoup some cash.

Between half a million and a million aircraft seats are still believed to be available for the present holiday season. Operators are offering return flights to Majorca for £49, to Faro for £59, and a week's full board with return flights to the Costa Brava or the Costa del Sol for £119.

A similar battle for next winter's holidaymakers is under way. Thomas Cook has announced a 4 per cent reduction on last year's prices for its "winter sun" vacations while Enterprise, owned by British Airways, is offering the same prices as last year.

Mr Harry Goldmann, head of Intasun, the second biggest operator after Thomson Holidays, has predicted many bankruptcies this year.

Others have spoken of a repetition of 1974, when similar competition led to the crash of Court Line and Clarkson Holidays, but insiders say that such prospects should be taken with a pinch of salt.

Mr Gerry Fernback, of

Embassy Travel, who is also chairman of Business Travel Agents said: "The industry is more experienced now. I don't honestly think there could ever be a repetition of 1974."

But a number of medium and smaller firms could go - the ones that do not have the backing from bigger conglomerates like the breweries.

"It is the smaller ones with only 10,000 or 20,000 customers who might find they can't live in the market", Mr George Carroll, managing director (air) of Cosmos, said. "The bigger ones aren't threatened."

The main reason for the competition is over-capacity. In recent years big travel operators, encouraged by booming business, big profits, and tax incentives, set up their own charter airlines.

Intasun founded Air Europe and Horizon founded Orion Airways. They and the others bought ever bigger aircraft while the smaller, older ones, Mr Carroll says, are still sloshing around on the market.

Even operators without airlines overestimated the increase in the charter holiday market, some by as much as 20 per cent. In fact, experts say, it has increased by between 1 and 5 per cent.

One factor mentioned by several operators is the miners' strike. Miners and people who make their living in mining communities are using their

holiday savings for necessities as the dispute drags on.

A spokesman for the Association of British Travel Agents (Abta) that the travel industry was naturally highly competitive and there was no reason why there should be an epidemic of bankruptcies this year. She emphasized that under Abta guarantees holidaymakers do not suffer if their operator goes bankrupt while they are abroad.

Meanwhile, holidaymakers who take advantage of cheap return charter flights to popular resorts in July and August have been warned to make sure they have accommodation before they leave.

While they have been hesitating or waiting for prices to come down further the hotels may have been filled by French, German, or other tourists, Mr Erich Reich, director of Thomas Cook Holidays, said.

The danger of having no roof over one's head may be greater than the prospect of a policeman waiting at the airport to turn back charter passengers without accommodation vouchers.

Most countries theoretically insist on accommodation vouchers as a condition of charter flight operations, and recently Greece and Spain have threatened to crack down. But the Spanish authorities appear to have had second thoughts



Centre stage: Dame Anna Neagle, aged 79, celebrating 60 years in show business at a luncheon organized by the Variety Club of Great Britain in London yesterday when the guests included Liz Robertson (left) and Angela Douglas (Photograph: Dod Miller).

## Teenagers having intercourse earlier

By Thomson Prentice

Teenagers are having sexual intercourse at an earlier age, but they are not more promiscuous than they were 10 or 20 years ago and they still respect the values of love, fidelity, and marriage, according to a report published today.

Their parents and teachers often have great difficulty in talking to them about sex, and adult society lacks the will to take notice to reduce the hazards associated with teenage pregnancies. Contraceptives should be more widely and easily available, with condoms provided free by family doctors and family planning clinics.

These findings and recommendations are contained in *Teenage Pregnancy in Britain*, published by the Birth Control Trust and funded by the Health Education Council. Its author, Dr Judith Bury, has worked with teenagers for 10 years and her conclusions are drawn from 300 studies of the subject.

"Talking to teenagers about sex does not encourage them to have intercourse", Dr Bury said yesterday, "and we are not encouraging them to have sex at an earlier age. We think it's better for them to wait."

"But we have to face the realities and much more could be done to reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy and to reduce the hazards for those who do become pregnant."

For many teenagers, sexual encounters are "unsatisfactory and unpleasant experiences" behind the bicycle shed or in the back seat of a car, partly because adult society makes it difficult for teenagers to have intercourse in more reasonable surroundings.

Dr Bury said that she would not advocate teenagers telling their parents they were going upstairs to make love with their partners in their own homes. "But teenagers also need their privacy and behind the bicycle shed or in the back of a car are not the right situations", she said.

The increase in teenage sexual activity is said not to be due to the availability of abortion or the introduction of sex education in schools.

The Birth Control Trust is recommending, on the basis of the report, improved sex education in schools and through health authorities. It calls for wider advertising of contraceptives and more information about the availability of services.

*Teenage Pregnancy in Britain* (Birth Control Trust, 27-35 Mortimer Street, London W1N 7RJ; £3.50).

## Tobacco for chewing - teabag style

By Derek Harris

Skunk Baudits - a brand of chewing tobacco dispensed in a slim, one-inch sachet like a teabag - are on the way to Britain's shops, imported by US Tobacco, which in the United States has defied sliding tobacco market trends with its new product.

US Tobacco has been in the tobacco business, including the production of chewing tobacco, since 1822, but packing chewing tobacco in the "teabags" has proved more profitable and attractive to a wider range of people intent on taking nicotine.

Chewing tobacco, teabag style, means a third less tobacco is used, so enhancing profits, Mr Louis Bantle, chairman and president of US Tobacco, says. The Skunk Baudits, which are being backed by television as well as other advertising, let smooth flavour get out while the tobacco stays in, according to the company's advertising slogan.

Nicotine fanciers are told: "You don't chew it. Just place a pouch between your upper lip and gum." Most users let the pouch rest on the roof of the mouth for half an hour on average, Mr Bantle says.

The Government is to resist pressure to relax laws on school worship and religious education, and ministers are to encourage parents to make formal complaints about schools and education authorities that fail to meet their statutory obligations.

Within the past month, two groups of educationists have recommended easing the strict requirement of the Education Act, 1944, which are widely ignored or sidestepped by schools.

Ministers, however, are privately assuring backbench colleagues that there will be no amending legislation. Conservative MPs are also being urged to register formal complaints about schools that do not give religious education to all their pupils, authorities that have no agreed syllabus, and schools that do not hold full religious assemblies every morning.

They have, however, accepted that there is a severe shortage of religious education teachers, a fact they blame on religious education's low status in most schools.

The Government's determination to stand firm will disappoint the National Association of Head Teachers, which

## Moves to reinforce religious education

By Colin Hughes

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## Harrods murder report

Significant new evidence could lead to someone being charged with murder over the Harrods bombing, Commander Bill Huckleby, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorism branch, said yesterday.

A report is to be sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions this week to see whether sufficient evidence exists for some specific charges to be made relating to the bombing.

He was speaking at Westminster Coroner's Court where inquests were adjourned on six people killed by the blast last December.

Commander Huckleby said that the charges could be imminent and come after the recent arrest of two men for alleged bombing offences.

The two men now stand charged with conspiracy to cause explosions in the United Kingdom between October, 1983, and January, 1984. They are also charged with possessing a large amount of terrorist equipment and explosives recovered in Provisional IRA caches in Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire.

"The arrests resulted in numerous further inquiries to obtain evidence in investigation of the Harrods bomb."

## Police chief calls for tightening of shotgun controls

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Statistics of armed robberies inhibited from normal possession as are machine guns.

At the moment, if a shotgun has its barrel sawn off or cut down it is classified as a firearm, which may be held with a firearm certificate.

Mr Powis added that if the change was made in the law that "would stiffen courts and judges in their action" when they came to sentence armed robbers.

Robbers are now sentenced for offences connected with the robbery, but charges covering the possession of weapons are often left on file for produce, rarely, concurrent sentences.

The police always charge criminals arrested after armed robberies with firearms offences but possession was almost ignored. An additional sentence for the offence might act as a deterrent.

Shotguns were obtained because criminals often used go-betweens to buy guns legitimately. Mr Powis said that the law should be changed to limit the number of weapons held on a single certificate. "It is patently ridiculous that you can go and buy five or ten guns. There is no difficulty for a thief to get a gun", he said.

Mr Powis, himself shoots in his spare time.

## Nursery's baby care 'inadequate'

A jury returned a verdict of death by natural causes aggravated by lack of care yesterday on Betty Surgey, aged three months, who was left outside in February for four hours by nursing staff.

The baby was found dead in the gardens of Camden Borough Council's nursery in Shoot-up Hill, Cricklewood, north London.

Staff said she had been well wrapped in blankets and the temperature was between 34°F and 36°F.

Her mother, Miss Alice Man Pui, a machinist, from Cricklewood, said the baby had just been weaned and was perfectly healthy that morning.

When she called to collect the child from Linster day nursery, staff said there had been a cot death.

Mrs Kim Hevey, a nursing officer, said she made two checks on the baby, but a considerable time passed without her realizing it.

There were staff shortages at the time, the inquest was told. Two pathologists had disagreed over the cause of death. One said it was cot death and, although there were early signs of pneumonia, it could not have caused death. The other said cot death was the result of pneumonia.

On the second day of the inquest at St Pancras yesterday, the jury made six recommendations.

The council should provide clear cut guidelines for the care of children in nurseries, especially infants and children under 12 months. That should include record keeping and accountability.

The jury said that infants under 12 months should not be left without an experienced and qualified member of staff, irrespective of the staff ratio. Staff should be provided with an opportunity for further training.

Independent and unscheduled inspection should be made at nurseries and the borough should immediately recruit more trained staff in nurseries.

## Motorway food poor value, survey reports

Having a meal at a motorway service station is not good value for money, according to most people questioned for a survey published today.

The survey, by Gallup, found that 67 per cent of those polled thought they could get better value elsewhere by turning off a motorway.

Little more than one in three people believe the quality of food and service has improved at motorway eating places, according to the survey, published in the leisure magazine *Out of Town*.

There has been an improvement in the cleanliness of some motorway service areas

## Drink, driving and The Pill

The contraceptive pill's effect on blood alcohol levels poses an additional hazard to women who risk drinking and driving, according to Professor Victor Wynn, a specialist at St Mary's Hospital, London.

The alcohol levels may be 30 to 50 per cent higher than normal, Professor Wynn says in the medical magazine *Pulse*. "The metabolism of alcohol varies enormously during the menstrual cycle due to the hormonal effects, and if women take the Pill alcohol levels are even higher."

## Jury told 'cover-up points to murder'

Michael Telling's cool planning of his wife's death and his elaborate cover-up attempt afterwards made him guilty of murder, a jury at Exeter Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Alan Rawley, QC, in his final speech for the prosecution, pointed to "an amazing catalogue" of the gruesome lengths to which Mr Telling went to avoid detection. He said that Mr Telling told a psychiatrist that the seeds were sown for the killing at Hyde Park Hotel in London, four days before Monika Zamstak-Telling's death.

On the evening before the killing the time and method were decided. "Despite his mental abnormality, this man determined to kill his wife. He could have prevented himself from doing so if he wished," Mr Rawley said.

"He determined to do so days before he killed her. He then took quite elaborate steps, a determination and willpower to carry through to avoid detection."

Throughout, Mr Telling behaved in a calm rational manner, he said. As part of the cover-up Mr Telling used his wife's bank Cashpoint card on the evening of the killing, and did so until the account was almost depleted, to give the impression that she was still alive, Mr Rawley added.

"He did not want police to realize quite how much of a smokescreen he had laid down because that would not marry in

with a mentally abnormal man whose responsibility was substantially impaired."

Mr Telling paid his wife's outstanding medical bill, and paid a private investigator to look into her "disappearance".

He made the "elaborate pretence" of going on a camping trip when he travelled to Devon to dump the body. He took the head home to avoid identification of the corpse, Mr Rawley added.

Mr Telling, aged 34, of Lambourn House, Radnage Lane, West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, has denied murder. He has pleaded guilty to manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility, but that has not been accepted by the Crown.

Mr George Carman, QC, for the defence, urged the jury not to deliver "one final rejection" of Mr Telling by finding him guilty of murder.

"How can you, if you have anything other than a severely disordered personality, bring back your own child, Matthew, to that very house where the rotting body lay?" Mr Telling was a sick man.

Mr Carman added that a manslaughter verdict would be a true one, not one of sympathy.

He spoke of Mr Telling's disturbed early life and added: "All the money in the world - but nowhere to go and nobody to love. He was the inadequate black sheep of the family."

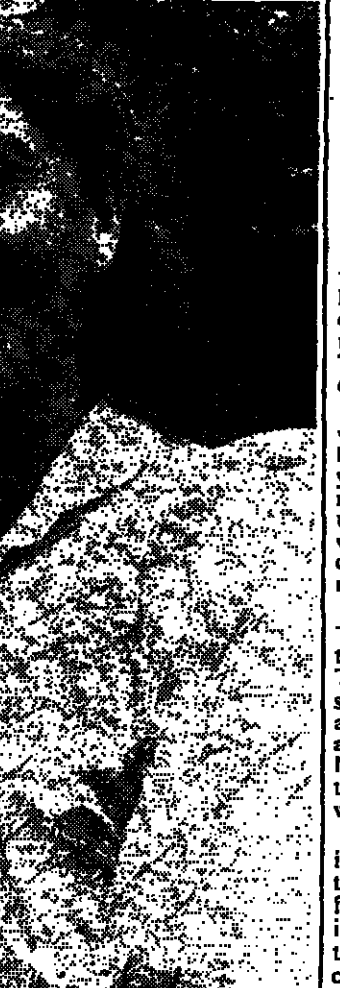
Today Mr Justice Sheldon will sum up. He will ask the jury to retire tomorrow morning to consider its verdict.

## Retracing Amundsen's polar route

By John Witherow

Dr Monica Kristensen's ambition when she arrives at the South Pole after 82 days in the Antarctic wilderness is not, like its discoverer and her fellow countryman, Roald Amundsen, to plant a Norwegian flag. He also left a note for the doomed still-struggling Robert Falcon Scott.

Her aim is much more practical; she intends to have a shower at the small United States base and get an aircraft back to civilization.



## Phone box appeal procedure

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Anyone wishing to prevent the closure of a public telephone kiosk after British Telecom is denationalized on August 6 can refer to the new Office of Telecommunications (OFTL) or the local authority.

By that date the corporation will have the right to close kiosks that earn less than £185 a year. The local authority would need to make up the shortfall if the kiosk was to be kept after it was for closure. However none can be removed which earn more than the limit.

The details were disclosed on Tuesday with the publication of the operating licence of British Telecom. The revenue threshold is the result of guidelines agreed between British Telecom and the Post Office Users National Council (POUNC), the retiring telecommunications watchdog.

The council, which transfers its monitoring powers on telecommunications to OFTEL from next month, has reflected its fears for the future of the telephone service after the corporation is privatized.

A firm of surveyors which failed to notice serious roof defects in a house was ordered by a High Court judge yesterday to pay £32,760 damages to the purchaser of the property.

Estate agents and structural surveyors Ernest W. Gibson and Partners, of High Street, Purley, Surrey, had initially denied negligence, but admitted liability during the trial of the action brought by the buyer, Mrs Abigail Trembl.

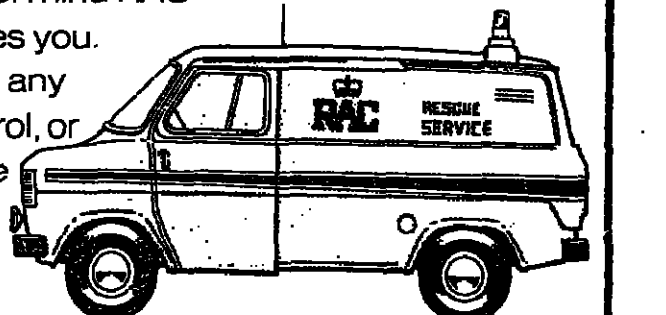
The judge granted the surveyors a stay on payment of £3,940 of the award pending a possible appeal

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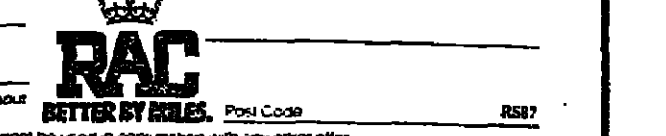
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## PARLIAMENT June 27/1984

## Precedence of appeal judges to change

## HOUSE OF LORDS

The decision by Lord Diplock to retire as the senior Lord of Appeal but to remain as an ordinary Lord of Appeal has resulted in a review of the arrangements for judicial precedence. Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said in a statement to the House of Lords that he had been notified of the new proposals, he said, and had issued a new Royal Commission to replace that of May 22 1969.

Lord Hailsham, in detailing alterations in the arrangements to be followed at sittings for judicial business, said the practice was that at sittings in the House itself the Lord Chancellor, if present, presided on the Woolsack. If he was not present, precedence was governed by a Royal Commission issued by Queen Victoria in February 1900, provided that in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, one of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary was to preside over the hearing of appeals.

It was taken by the senior Lord of Appeal in Ordinary present, seniority being reckoned from the date of first appointment.

There has been general agreement (said) that the changes brought about by my noble predecessor were a very considerable improvement over the previous position. Nevertheless, the position is still not ideal, in that the sitting of the House of Lords is still governed by the order of the appointment of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary.

Lord Diplock recently told me that he had decided that the time had come for him to cease presiding as the senior Lord of Appeal, though I am happy to say that, assuming his health permits, he intends to continue sitting as an ordinary Lord of Appeal.

He has authorised me to inform your Lordships that he intends this change to take effect when the House rises for the summer recess. His decision has made it necessary for me to review the current arrangements for judicial precedence.

This has persuaded me that the time has now come to bring the arrangements in the House and in the Appeal and Appellate Committees into line with what is now the normal practice in other parts of the judicial system.

I have therefore advised Her Majesty the Queen that it would be appropriate for her in future to appoint the senior and second senior Lord of Appeal, between them, normally to sit over the sittings of committees, or of the House and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept this advice.

She has given effect to it by the issue today (Tuesday) of a new Royal Commission to replace that of May 22 1969. The commission provides that, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, the time being Lord Diplock or Lord Fraser of Tullybetton, in that order, is to preside.

In the absence of either or both of them, precedence among the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary will thereafter continue to be governed, as before, by the date of the first appointment to that office, without regard to rank in the peerage.

The above will continue to be the position until the summer recess. When Lord Diplock then gives up his position as the senior Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, my present intention is to advise Her Majesty that he should be succeeded by Lord Fraser, and that he in turn should be succeeded as the second senior by Lord Scarman.

This of course is confined to the position regarding judicial sittings in the House itself. But in his view, it followed that the position should be the same in sittings of the Appellate Committee, for this purpose he intended to place on the order paper an amendment to standing orders to achieve this.

In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, precedence has since 1949 followed the same rules as in the House. The Lord President of the Council has authorised me to say that he agreed to the change, and that he was in turn to be succeeded as the second senior by Lord Scarman.

I feel I should not let this occasion pass without paying a warm tribute to the contribution made by Lord Diplock and his predecessor, senior Lord Lord, Lord Wilberforce. It is impossible to exaggerate the contribution each has made to the jurisprudence of the House of Lords, and, in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, of the Commonwealth.

Lord Elwyn Jones, a former Lord Chancellor, said he wished to express full agreement with the decisions made. He also paid tribute to Lord Diplock and Lord Wilberforce whose contributions to the law in this country, in the Commonwealth and internationally, could not be exaggerated. They were two of the greatest judges the country had produced.

Lord Diplock, speaking from the cross benches, said he hoped he would not be out of step, he, the longest serving by many years of the current Law Lords, were to express his full support of the proposals.

He had sat for 23 years in appeal courts both as a member and in presiding over a plurality of judges. That was not the least of his achievements. The law, he said, had been developed by the law lords, and it was not to be combined in the same judge.

The efficient administration of justice in the High Courts in the United Kingdom, seniority ought not to be the sole criteria to preside. He would retire as presiding Lord at the end of July this year but he wished to continue sitting as a non-presiding Law Lord for some time - at least until the next rise in salary. (Laughter.)

**Parliament today**  
Commons (2.30): Debate on an Opposition motion on the widening gap between rich and poor. (3.15) Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill, committee, first day.

## Kinnock invites Tories to join fight against deal

## EEC SUMMIT

In spite of the fact that Britain's contribution to the European Community budget will be increased to 1.4 per cent of value-added tax under the latest arrangements, Britain would contribute less than it was liable to under the present arrangements, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, told the Commons.

Reporting to MPs on the European Council meeting of heads of government in Fontainebleau on Monday and Tuesday, she said that the Government would recommend to the House that the own resources ceiling should be increased from the present 1 per cent of value-added tax to 1.4 per cent.

She maintained that the arrangement was far better than anything previously on offer. It was good for Britain and good for the Community.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, said they would use all their strength to fight the proposal and he invited Conservatives who were dissatisfied with the arrangements to join that fight.

Mrs Thatcher said: I am glad to tell the House that the European Council rejected a proposal for a fairer and more soundly based system for the United Kingdom's financial contribution to the Community.

This is a successful culmination of our long and persistent efforts to correct the budget inequity and to put the United Kingdom's refunds on a lasting basis.

The main features of this agreement are, first, that it provides for a refund of about £600m (1,000m ecu) in 1984, with the new system the UK will get a rebate of 66 per cent of the gap between our share of VAT and our share of expenditure.

Secondly, in terms of our marginal net contribution, the UK will be contributing not about 21 per cent as we are able to do at present but about 7 per cent to new Community expenditure.

The agreement is far better than anything previously on offer and far better than the offer of the other nine member states at the last European Council.

Thirdly, the advantages of the new system will be available to us from 1985. We shall have the arbitrary refund of about £600m the single year 1984.

Fourthly, the refunds will be implemented, as we have requested, by reducing the UK's VAT payments to the Community in each successive year.

The House may recall that at the last European Council we reached a provisional agreement that measures be taken on budgetary discipline. We considered it essential that the rigorous rules which at present govern budgetary policy in each member state also apply to the budget of the Communities.

We went on to add that the Community should fix at the beginning of the budget procedure the maximum level of expenditure which it considers it must adopt to finance Community policies during the following financial year, and further that net expenditure relating to agricultural expenditure should increase less than the rate of growth of the own resources base.

Finance ministers are now working on the precise measures to guarantee the effective application of these principles.

In the light of the agreement reached at Fontainebleau, she said, she would be recommending to the House that the own resources ceiling should be increased from the present 1 per cent of value-added tax to 1.4 per cent.

She maintained that the arrangement was far better than anything previously on offer. It was good for Britain and good for the Community.

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just deal for Britain will be the answers to the following questions: Can she deny that Britain's net contributions will rise as a result of the deal accepted at Fontainebleau?

Can she deny that the new method of calculating rebates which she has accepted will produce smaller rebates for Britain than the previous formula?

At Fontainebleau she agreed to a 40 per cent increase in VAT contributions to the Common Market. Can she confirm that the Government's public expenditure plans make no provision for that in the period beginning 1986 and will she therefore tell us where that extra 40 per cent of contributions is to come from?

Will she be raising the rate of VAT or extending the base of VAT or making extra public expenditure cuts in welfare services, or a combination of all three?

She has repeatedly promised that agricultural expenditure will be brought under effective control.

Can she deny that no progress was made at the summit to achieve that objective and to prevent agriculture this year from breaking the budget by 20 per cent or as much as £2,000m?

Will she accept from me, as she will be told by others, that there is no justification for increasing VAT on resources contribution by financing higher food mountains and the construction of food stocks or to subsidise Soviet shoppers?

On returning from Brussels on March 31, Mrs Thatcher had said she had made plain that neither the Government nor the British Parliament could accept the package then on offer. Three months later she had swallowed, hook, line and sinker, such arrangements.

It is now for the European Parliament to accept the rise in contributions with all our strength and we invite any Conservative MP with the courage to join us.

Mrs Thatcher: I note what he says now, but I note what he said when he returned from Brussels. When he went to see President Mitterrand and what he is reported to have said after that. "Mrs Thatcher had better enjoy the sunshine at Fontainebleau because I do not think she is going to enjoy a helluva lot else. She is not coming away with £400m. That I do know."

(Conservative laughter.) I do not think I can take much notice of his comments. I made perfectly clear in my statement that net contributions under the new VAT ceiling will be less than we would have been able to pay under the old ceiling.

Labour MP Mr Liddle: Mrs Thatcher: If he is going to vote against the new arrangements he will be voting for an annual payment of something like £1,200m reduced by the VAT ceiling. Which his Government negotiated with the Community.

Mr Terence Higgins (Worthing, C): Cannot we refuse an increase on our own resources until after CAP is reformed and agricultural spending reduced? If agricultural expenditure is reduced, what need is there for an increase in own resources?

Mrs Thatcher: We have embarked upon the first steps in trying to reduce surpluses. There have been painful first steps for the farmers. Nevertheless they understand the need for them.

We shall have to continue, some with other products, to reduce surpluses otherwise we will not get down the vast proportion of expenditure that goes on in agriculture.

If we did as Mr Higgins has said, we should not have got the 1,000m ecu refund for 1984 that is £200m. It would have been difficult to get the £440m on bloc and we should in 1985 and 1986 have been paying to the Community between £1,200m and £1,500m.

Mr David Steel, leader of Liberal Party: Will Mrs Thatcher confirm some of the points I have made? She reduced her demand for a rebate for next year from £750m to £600m, something she gave no inkling of during the recent European elections?

Mrs Thatcher: At the moment there is no system in place to fund the formula as for the first two of a three year agreement. It operated for 1981 and 1982. It operated rather better than the Community had expected when they agreed to it and so for 1983 we had to arrange an ad hoc refund. For 1983 we had to do the same, and they are on a falling basis.

So for 1984 we got an increased basis once again. For 1983 it was £750m and for 1984 it is £1,000m. So we are on a rising basis once again. For 1985 there will be a net contribution only in one year, 1978. It was £300m, so it was small. That was the year they joined us in our request.

Mr Jenkins was one of those who said I should have accepted the previous deal, although it was much worse than this.

Sir Anthony Kershaw (Stroud, C): This agreement could not have been obtained except by a Government known to be strong in its commitment to Europe and strong in its defence of British interests. The country is lucky to have a Prime Minister who fights and gets an agreement at the end of the day.

Mrs Thatcher: We would not have got this agreement unless it was in the Community's interest.

Sir Peter Blaker (Blackpool South, C): said the Prime Minister would have overwhelming support in her determination to secure a more complete common market, especially in the service industries.

Mrs Thatcher said the aim of securing a common market in services came before the aim of a common agricultural policy in the treaty. It was one part of the treaty that people had been slow to implement. Britain excelled in services and would continue trying to get a common market in services.

Mr Nicholas Budge (Wolverhampton South West, C): The EEC only began to reduce expenditure on agriculture when it realized it was running out of money. If more funds are given to what discipline will there be to prevent a yet further rise in agricultural expenditure?

Mrs Thatcher said more members of the EEC were becoming net contributors and that was the best possible discipline. There were also farmers in every country who having had a guaranteed amount available for guaranteed prices were finding it difficult to adapt to the new system.

Mr Antony Marlow (Northamptonshire North, C): As an increase in own resources to 1.4 per cent would give the Community control over an additional £700m of UK taxpayers' money on top of our higher net contribution to what extent and in what areas Community policies replace UK policies?

Mrs Thatcher: The amount we shall be paying after refunds under the 1.4 per cent VAT is less than the amount we are liable to pay now on our 1 per cent. We would be paying £1,200m this year and £1,200m next year and that is less than we shall be paying.

We would like to see a greater proportion of the budget spent on the regional and social funds.

Mr Jack Straw (Blackburn, Lab): Against the target set four-and-a-half years ago this is a humiliating failure for Britain. The only flag she waved for Britain was not the Union Jack but the white flag of surrender.

Despite the sabre-rattling, net contributions in the last five years (about £100m per year in real terms) under the last Labour Government.

Next year and the year after, despite these rebates, Britain's net contribution will be more than it has been in the past three years?

Mrs Thatcher: That is so because I got such a good deal before and when that ran out, it was so good they would not allow us a further continuation of that deal and we had to accept a worse deal.

The position I had been left was negotiated by the Labour Government.

Mr Kinnock: Is she not asking us to accept that any rebate is better than no rebate, regardless of the attached conditions. If she is saying that the rebates will be smaller because, in her words, the other members would not allow anything else, how can she seriously ask us to vote for higher VAT contributions in return for a worse deal?

Mrs Thatcher: No. It is because I would not, that we have taken this long to negotiate. That is why we went on rejecting and rejecting, until we got a fair deal.

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Now that this problem is formally out of the way what plans has the Government for meeting jointly the technological challenges presented by Japan and the United States and for setting up a genuine common market for services and foreign policy initiatives?

Mrs Thatcher: We did discuss matters such as Esprit and Airbus. I agree it is most important that we should regain the technological initiative in electronics which has to some extent passed to the US and Japan.

Mr Roy Jenkins (Glasgow, Hillhead, SDP): Looking back on this five year saga, has she considered that the Italian Government, which was confronted with almost the same scale of budgetary problem in 1978, managed to resolve it so much more quietly, completely and permanently?

Mrs Thatcher: The Italians got an enormous positive benefit from being in the Community and never really had to battle about a net contribution. They had a net contribution only in one year, 1978. It was £300m, so it was small. That was the year they joined us in our request.

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## Summit deal has bought time but Thorn sees tough bargaining ahead

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Nothing can be done without the agreement of the British Government to end or alter its new-won rebate from the EEC. Mr. Gaston Thorn, the Commission President, said in Brussels yesterday.

Mr. Thorn said the new deal, approved by the European summit in Fontainebleau, had bought the Community "a bit of time". The increased resources would be enough to pay all the overheads for up to five years, but probably no longer.

"We are going to find it very difficult," he said. "This five-year period is not going to be a period of rest for the Commission. All the time we are going to be up against the wall and facing these budget difficulties."

However, Mr. Thorn said that the settlement had got rid of the poison and made a lot of things possible. It had created a new climate of confidence in the Community to enable it to prepare for the future. "Europe has now got to be put back in working order," he said.

A great deal of tough bargaining and book-juggling nevertheless remains to be done before the Fontainebleau agreement can come to the Community's rescue. Much depends on a Council of Finance Ministers on July 18 when a way of guaranteeing that

resources are properly controlled is meant to be agreed.

One of Mrs. Margaret Thatcher's two main conditions for agreeing to any increase in the Community's resources has always been tight control of all spending, particularly on agriculture.

Britain has in the past maintained that those controls would have to be legally binding, but it has run into enormous resistance because this would require amendments to the Treaty of Rome.

Mrs. Thatcher therefore substituted the word "guarantees" for "legally binding" when questioned after the summit. It is clear that with the contribution of the Community Government, it is still in need of words that are strong enough to convince the House of Commons that spending really is under control, or the whole Fontainebleau agreement could be rejected. The role of Mr. Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, is therefore crucial to a final solution.

A Council of Budget Ministers, meeting in the middle of next month, will also have to devise a way of cutting back spending this year and next to spin out the Community's money until fresh funds become available from the start of 1986.

## Mitterrand tells Lisbon EEC entry assured

From Richard Wigg, Lisbon

President Mitterrand, on a brief visit here yesterday, told Portugal that the Fontainebleau summit had assured Portuguese entry into the EEC by January 1986. He even suggested entry negotiations might be finished by September 30.

A beaming Dr. Mario Soares, the Portuguese Prime Minister, emerged from a working lunch with the French President to thank all the leaders of the Ten for an "historic day" for Portugal.

M. Mitterrand is to make a similar brief visit bringing the good news to Madrid tomorrow, evidently aimed at extracting the maximum benefit for France of patronage of the two Iberian countries' membership.

For Dr. Soares, who first sought membership seven years ago, and for his hard-pressed coalition, the go-ahead is a political lifeline. With around 60 per cent of Portugal's total exports going to the EEC, entry is also the only real option.

But the adaptation of Portugal's unproductive agriculture and industry is likely to be extremely tough. "The big challenge for Portugal begins", a leading article in *Diário de Notícias*, the Lisbon daily newspaper observed yesterday.

Dr. Soares conceded that Spain's more difficult entry negotiations may take a little longer but said that would not affect 1986 entry.



Master's voice: President Reagan with Mr. Clarence "Ducky" Nash, the voice of Donald Duck, at the White House on the cartoon character's fiftieth anniversary.

## Peace brings joy for French leader

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Never before during the difficult three years of M. Mitterrand's presidency of the French Republic has he appeared so deeply satisfied or in such good humour as at the final press conference of the EEC summit at Fontainebleau.

The summit's outcome may not have been particularly to France's benefit, indeed France will have to pay more into the Community budget because of the settlement of Britain's

rebate. But it was an indisputable personal success for M. Mitterrand.

The reaction in France has been muted. There is no sense of exuberance at a victory won, but rather one of relief that such a long drawn-out quarrel which was paralysing the Community had finally been settled.

The claim by M. Michel Vauzelle, the Elysée Palace spokesman, that there were no winners or losers is generally

accepted. It is understood that everyone ultimately had to give a little for the sake of the greater good of the Community.

While there is a widespread view that Britain has settled for something less favourable than that offered at Brussels, there is little tendency to crow.

Considerable criticism of Mrs. Thatcher has been expressed in private for her intransigent style of negotiation.

## MPs called 'a bunch of cheeky gringos'

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

The first formal encounter between British and Argentine legislators since the Falklands War was termed a success by both sides after an early scare when one Argentine senator stormed out and called the visiting MPs "a bunch of cheeky gringos".

Both the British delegation and 12 Argentine senators and deputies chose to play down the outburst of Señor Luis Leon, a senator with the ruling Radical Party who is noted for his flamboyant nationalism, who said that the 2½-hour meeting "only showed that the pirates are as insolent as ever".

The Peronist Senator Julio Amodeo, who chairs the Senate's inter-parliamentary relations committee which invited MPs Mr. Cyril Townsend, Mr. George Foulkes, and Lord Kennet to Argentina, said that the encounter was "a cordial and useful interchange of viewpoints" on how best to improve relations between Argentina and Britain.

Other senators confirmed that the meeting was friendly in tone and said they had emphasized that any solution to the Malvinas problem must include formal discussions about sovereignty.

Mr. Foulkes said that the possibility of a style leaseback arrangement had been discussed as a way of dealing with sovereignty.

## Pravda hits out in new anti-corruption drive

From Richard Owen, Moscow

*Pravda* has published powerful attacks this week on high level corruption and incompetence in three Soviet republics, indicating that in some respects that President Andropov's anti-corruption drive is being continued.

After Mr. Andropov's death in February, fewer exposes of crime in high places appeared in the Soviet press, and the Moscow underworld breathed a premature sigh of relief. This week, however, *Pravda* reported that more than 100 senior officials in the Baltic republic of Latvia have been expelled from the Communist Party for embezzlement and abuse of power.

The paper said many more officials in the party and government hierarchy in Latvia had been warned that their

criminal activities were known to the authorities. Officials in the Latvian Ministries of Agriculture, Construction and Light Industry are to face criminal charges.

Similar corruption has been uncovered in Uzbekistan in Central Asia. In a hard-hitting article *Pravda* hinted at a forthcoming purge in Uzbekistan.

Last December *Pravda* and the Central Committee launched a vigorous attack on official inefficiency and corruption in Moldavia, near the border with Romania. The attack was seen as part of a campaign by President Andropov to undermine Mr. Konstantin Chernenko who together with the late President Brezhnev had close ties with Moldavia.

## Soviet war tactics revised

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Soviet Defence Minister, said that Russia is revising its military tactics to meet the challenges posed by the increasingly advanced technology of war. He said Soviet troops had to use more "initiative in preparation for combat" to reach "tactical decisions which would come as a surprise to the enemy".

Addressing graduates of military academies, Marshal Ustinov said in the Kremlin that Soviet officers gained "extensive and diverse knowledge" during their training, but the art of warfare was developing more intensively than ever.

As both nuclear and conventional weapons were perfected, he said, military technology was being continuously updated, with modern armies using automation, microelectronics and computers.

According to Western military experts here, Soviet generals are increasingly worried by the difficulties that their troops encounter in mastering advanced weaponry.

Marshal Ustinov said new weapons development meant a revision of "tactics, troop control and the art of warfare as a whole".

The new Soviet "surprise tactics" may emerge from the present Warsaw Pact exercises in Hungary, codenamed "Danube 84", and from parallel troop manoeuvres in Eastern Europe and the Baltic area today.

## Discovery's launch date must wait

New York — Spaceship engineers and computer specialists worked painstakingly yesterday to find the reasons for the engine fault which led to Tuesday's last-minute halting of the space shuttle *Discovery*'s take-off at Cape Canaveral, (Trevor Fishlock writes).

Until the investigation teams report, no decision will be made on the new launching date for the shuttle and its crew of six.

## Jews' denial

Jerusalem (Reuters) — Twenty-one Israelis accused of belonging to a Jewish underground network in the occupied West Bank have pleaded not guilty to charges that they carried out anti-Arab attacks dating back to 1980. The judge set September 16 as the trial date and ordered all but one of the suspects who is ill to be held in jail.

## Mission closed

Berlin (Reuters) — West Germany closed its mission in East Berlin to visitors indefinitely yesterday after a young East German wanting to emigrate poured petrol over himself and tried to set himself on fire. He made a second attempt but staff stopped him. After medical treatment he left.

## Plane hits rock

Klagenfurt (AP) — Seven Austrian soldiers were killed when an army aircraft carrying them hit a rock face and crashed during military exercises south west of here.

## Taxman's amen for the do-it-yourself clergy

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

It has come to pass, in the city of New York, that the tax pathfinders have uncovered a great wickedness.

For a fee of up to \$3,250, thousands of people have been enrolling as "ministers" in a "church" and taken advantage of income tax exemptions that apply to churches.

Among those who became reverend gentlemen were about 700 in the New York City police force and some in the fire brigade.

In return for what was called a donation to the "Life Science Church" they received credentials as ministers, advice on how to operate a church at home, with their wives and families as the congregation, and tax advice.

Now nine people, including the "bishop" of the church,

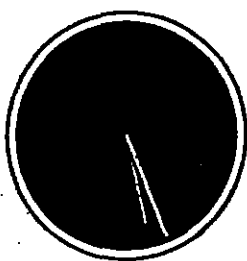
have been charged with running a tax evasion scheme through which they obtained more than \$7m over three years and deprived the Government of millions in tax.

Their lawyer said the nine had followed the advice of a tax lawyer.

The "Life Science Church" and other such organizations have been under investigation for two years.

The authorities have suggested that people who feel they were confused about the legality of the "churches" as tax shelters could escape prosecution if they own up at once and agree to pay the tax.

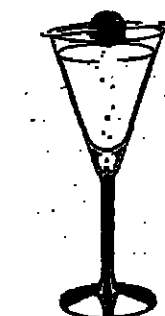
The city police commissioner said the force issued warnings about the tax scheme some time ago. Fewer than 30 officers were still involved in it.



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## Supertanker hit in Gulf as Iran warns of more severe attacks

Zurich (Reuters) - The tanker *Tiburon*, sailing under a Liberian flag, was apparently hit by an Exocet missile in the Gulf yesterday and several crew members were injured, the ship's operating company said.

A spokesman for Suisse Outremer Reederer said he believed that the 260,000 ton *Tiburon* was one of the two "very large naval targets" that Iraq said it had attacked yesterday.

The vessel, which transmitted a distress signal after an engine room explosion, loaded yesterday morning at Iran's Kharg Island terminal. It was heading for an unspecified destination in Europe, he said.

Gulf shipping sources had said earlier that an explosion on the *Tiburon* did not appear to have resulted from Gulf war action.

Latest reports put the *Tiburon* about four hours south of Kharg. It was not known whether the vessel was still afloat.

The Swiss spokesman said that salvage tugs were heading for the ship and that the extent of any damage could not be determined until they arrived. He declined to say who owned the vessel.

In London, Lloyd's shipping intelligence said that the *Tiburon* was a Liberian steam tanker formerly known as the *Sea Scout*. A spokesman said that the engine room had been damaged.

Gulf shipping sources said that the *Sea Scout* had been renamed after being bought by a Zurich company from the Swedish firm Jerni Tank AB.

The Gulf sources said that the *Sea Scout* was a sister ship to the Saudi-owned *Safina al-Arab*, which was hit in an Iraqi air attack after loading oil at Kharg Island on April 25 while on charter to Sweden's Salem group.

They said that the *Tiburon* had reported an explosion in the engine room, but they could not confirm the cause.

● **TEHRAN:** A United Nations team arrived here last night to monitor the cease-fire on civilian centres as Iran reported Iraqi shelling of towns in the north and south (Reuters reports).

The news agency IRNA said that Iraq has shelled Khorramshahr and Abadan in southern Iran and had killed three people in an attack on the northern border town of Sandasht.

● **NICOSIA:** An Iraqi warplane broke the sound barrier over Tehran, the Iranian capital, yesterday but was driven away by Iranian air force jets, IRNA, the official Iranian news agency said. (AP reports).

## Lambsdorff successor named by Kohl

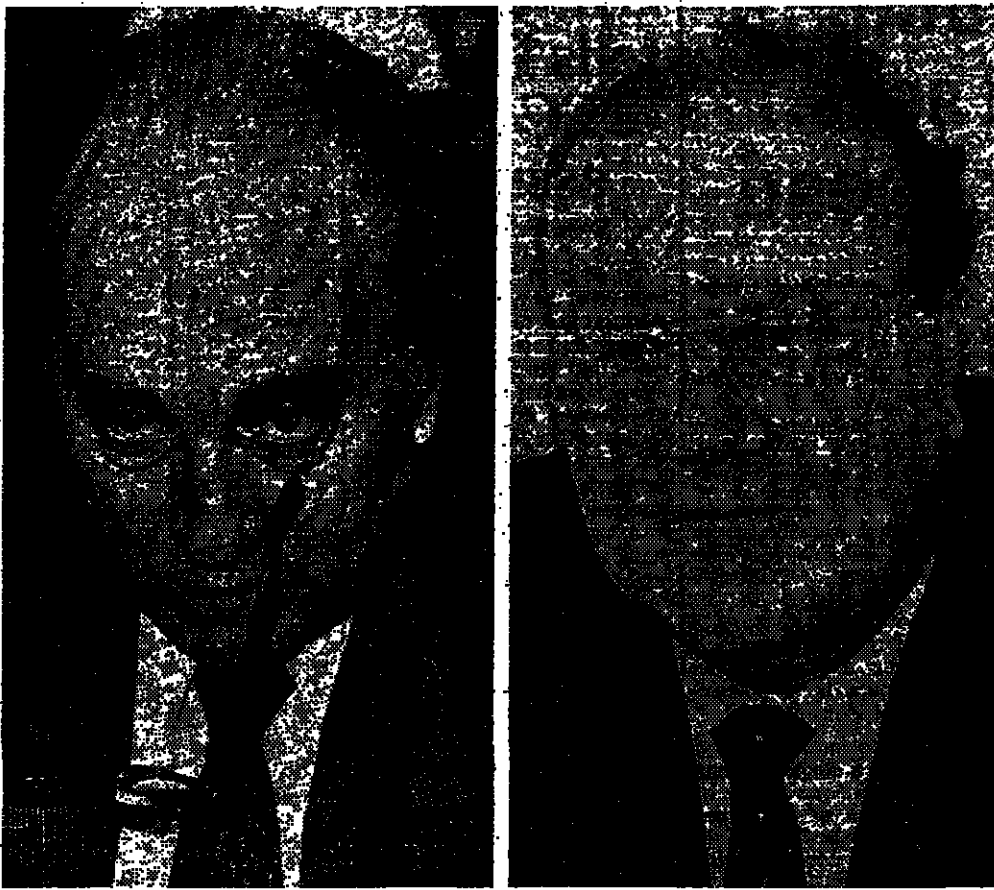
From Michael Binyon  
Munich

Urgent political consultations went on all day in Bonn yesterday after the midnight resignation on Tuesday of Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the Minister of Economics, who said he was about to be sent for trial on charges relating to the Flick scandal about party political donations.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl discussed the affair at a Cabinet meeting in the morning, and the small Free Democratic Party (FDP) appointed Herr Martin Bangemann, until recently leader of the West German Liberals at Strasbourg, to succeed Count Lambsdorff.

Herr Kohl was due to see President Karl Carstens yesterday evening formally to nominate a new Economics Minister. Earlier there had been intensive discussions with Herr Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the Christian Social Union (CSU) and other leading members of the coalition. The chancellor said he wanted a quick solution to the crisis.

Count Lambsdorff was accused in December by the Bonn public prosecutor of accepting for FDP party funds, DM135,000 (£34,500) from the Flick group of companies in return for tax concessions. He has consistently denied any wrongdoing, and repeated yesterday that he had never asked for, nor accepted, a single mark.



Otto Graf Lambsdorff, who resigned yesterday as Economics Minister, left; and his successor, Herr Martin Bangemann.

He was accused of corruption, but his lawyer said yesterday he would be tried only on the lesser charge of accepting favours.

His resignation came after his lawyer was informed the count would shortly be sent for trial, something which Dr Kohl had long insisted would oblige him to leave the Cabinet immediately. However, no public announcement has yet come from the Bonn court and a

spokesman said it was not expected before next week.

Dr Kohl, who accepted the resignation "with extraordinary regret", after returning from the Fontainebleau summit, had high praise for him yesterday. Herr Peter Bönisch, the Government spokesman, said that the Chancellor was absolutely convinced by the man and his deeds that Count Lambsdorff was innocent.

The resignation, although not

unexpected, has thrown the Government into a crisis, and deepened the disarray of the Free Democrats, of which Count Lambsdorff was a leading member. Rumours persisted yesterday that Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the party leader and Foreign Minister, would now resign as FDP chairman, a step he said recently he would take next February, and seek to have Herr Bangemann nominated.

## Man in the news

### A studious comrade from the grassroots

From Peter Niechoj  
Rome

Alessandro Natta, the successor to Enrico Berlinguer as leader of the Western world's biggest and most influential Communist Party, looks and acts like what he briefly was: a schoolteacher.

The thin mouth and bright eyes behind his spectacles, the ready Latin quotation, the lack of any great stage-presence combined with a certain inner intensity, his soft clothes, still reflect the career he would have continued if politics had not prevailed. One of the first comments, after his election was seen to be certain, insisted on this side of him: "He will be a fine teacher of the real heir to Berlinguer."

That could well be the new secretary's predisposed role. At 66 he is older than his predecessor. Berlinguer died unexpectedly but he had thought about the succession. In fact he said on at least one occasion that he would like to have seen a rotating secretaryship which would allow leading personalities in the party to hold the post for a limited period.

When he died, both the chairmanship of the party and the vice-secretaryship were vacant and it was supposed that he eventually planned to take the chairmanship himself. This would have allowed him to keep a watch over affairs while his successor in the secretaryship would first have served for a period as vice-secretary. This logic was destroyed by his sudden stroke. But the sense of it remains in the choice of Signor Natta.

The new secretary was close to Berlinguer and in complete accord with his policies. He is the least heretical of men. It was no coincidence that he produced the report which explained why the party had decided to expel a group of intellectuals. That was in 1969 and was the last occasion on which the party imposed intellectual discipline in so heavy-handed a manner.

Natta and Berlinguer came from very different backgrounds except that their fathers were Socialists. Berlinguer was upper middle-class with somewhat remote aristocratic origins. Signor Natta's father had a butcher's shop in Oneglia near Imperia where his mother presided over the cash-register. He was the youngest of six children and a studious child.



Signor Natta: Favours Berlinguer stance.

He took his degree in literature, joined the Army as a junior officer, was wounded, taken prisoner and deported by the Germans. On his return he married a girl who had gone to the same school and, so the local inhabitants recall still with certain incredulity, actually serenaded her at night under her bedroom window. That however was one of the few occasions on which he is known to have dropped so completely his professional air.

The question now is whether he will be able to rediscover that more extrovert touch now that he is destined to popular fame. The post of secretary of the Communist Party carries with it a certain aura. No one would expect Alessandro Natta to resume singing under bedroom windows, but he might emerge as a more colourful personality than was thought possible. Certainly he was the candidate with by far the most support, while the others were more effective in public.

Will that backing, added to the party's electoral success in the European elections, convince him to be more publicly assertive? Or will he be content with his teacher's role, grooming a younger man in the Berlinguer tradition?

In the course of a lengthy acceptance speech, Signor Natta said: "No one could ask me and no one has asked me to be like Berlinguer but together united we have the intelligence, the ability, the energy to face even the most difficult of tasks in order to guarantee the clarity and logic of our political outlook and thus to allow the party to carry out its national and democratic function, its role in Europe, as well as in the international field."

### Kirkpatrick to quit UN post

New York (Reuters) - Mrs

Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the controversial chief United States delegate to the United Nations, has made it clear to President Reagan that she will resign and will not take another Cabinet post.

"I am committed to this session and then I have said I intend to go back to private life, and I intend to", she said.

Her exact departure date is unclear, but aides said that it could be late autumn or early winter. Before joining the Reagan Cabinet in February 1981 Mrs Kirkpatrick, aged 58, taught at Washington's Georgetown University.

She had been an outspoken critic of the previous US role at the UN and once characterized the US position there as "essentially impotent, without influence, heavily outvoted and isolated".

But she said that the more assertive posture adopted by the Reagan Administration had been positive. "We were determined to take the UN seriously and not to say what happened here doesn't count."

Mrs Kirkpatrick pointed to a growing consensus with the Security Council on adopted measures and resolutions as an achievement.

"As late as 1979 the total was about 30 per cent. As of 1983 it was at 70 per cent. What that means is that we, like other countries, are able to have our views taken into account."

### Rebuke for Warsaw on Solidarity

From Alan McGregor  
Geneva

In finding the Polish Government guilty of infringing two important international labour conventions - on freedom of association and the right of collective bargaining - an International Labour Organization commission of inquiry has urged the restoration of dialogue between the Government and the Solidarity leadership.

Its report, issued yesterday, said a resumption of trade union activity was essential.

The Polish Government, which denied the commission's entry to the country and has suspended its association with ILO, has been invited to give its views on the 144-page report.

While recognizing that freedom of association has its limits, the commission said union activities could not be confined strictly to occupational matters. Since political decisions, particularly in economic affairs, had consequences for workers, trade unions had to be able to express their views on Government's economic and social policies.

No firm evidence had been produced to support the Government's contention that Solidarity members had been detained not because of union activities but because of political actions.

Mr Jerzy Milewski, director of Solidarity's coordination office in Brussels, said the report showed "How the policy of mass intimidation of Polish society by the Polish authorities is being carried on."

### Black miners threaten to step up pay action

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The Coronation Colliery near Vryheid in Natal, where at least one black mineworker was killed and four others were injured in rioting and clashes with the police on Monday, was reported yesterday to be operating normally. So far no outbreaks of violence have occurred on any of the other 34 gold and 55 coal mines belonging to the Chamber of Mines.

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, the general secretary of the National Union of the Mine-workers (NUM), the only black union recognized by the Chamber, the employers' organization, gave a warning that the unrest was "just the beginning of the workers' struggle for a living wage."

The president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr George Nisbett, had expressed the hope earlier that the violence in Natal would prove an isolated incident and appealed to "all

employees in the mining industry not to participate in strike action or acts of violence which, in the end, will benefit nobody".

According to the NUM, 1,700 of the 3,000 blacks employed at the Coronation Colliery, which is owned by the Anglo-American Corporation, went on strike on Monday. They gathered at the mine manager's office to demand talks on recently-granted wage increases which were half as much as the union had sought.

The manager called in the police after refusing to discuss the matter and the strikers were dispersed by tear-gas and dogs. The union reported that later, the miners were returning peacefully to their hostels on the mine compound when unidentified persons fired on them from a white residential area nearby. Two were killed.

# Exercises in efficiency are building a prosperous future for British Rail.

Greater efficiency in operations and administration achieved since 1979 is now saving British Rail £319 million a year. Output per man over the same period is up 10.8%\*

A railways operating surplus of £62 million, before interest payments, was the highest ever recorded in the 21 year history of the Board.

"Our industry will prosper or decline according to whether we give our customers the service and quality they seek and whether

On the passenger business, traffic is expected to rise by 7% over the next 3 years.

### Building for the future.

Business growth and improving efficiency are underpinning the industry's future.

As a result, investment is projected to rise by 40% to £380 million in the next three years.

During this period there will be a saving of 25% in Government support for maintaining the national rail network.

This will not involve drastic service cuts, but will come mainly from further increases in efficiency and from more accurately matching service supply to customer demand.

The Railways will remain a big industry offering secure jobs to some 141,000 people. This will involve over the next three years, the recruitment and training of 10,500 newcomers.

In today's competitive market place, a vigorous and more efficient railway will guarantee a future for customer and employee alike.

they see it as value for money" (Chairman of British Rail, Dec '83).

Already, the signs are encouraging. The freight vehicle fleet, for instance, has been reduced by 55% since 1979 and is now better suited to Railfreight target markets. The improvement in freight vehicle utilisation averaged 14% annually between 1979-82 and rose to over 16% in 1983.

It turned a previous year's loss of £175 million into a surplus of £8 million.

In terms of investment too, British Rail is standing on its own feet. Last year, £270 million was generated entirely from within the business itself.

### A healthy industry.

There is a bright future for an efficient, modern transport service that responds to customer demands.

\*Defined as train miles per member of staff.



# Guatemalans given tough warning on eve of poll for a new assembly

From John Carlin  
Guatemala City

Guatemala's military ruler, General Oscar Mejia Victores, has allowed elections for a constituent Assembly to go ahead this Sunday, fulfilling a promise made when he seized power in a palace coup last year from General Efraim Rios Montt.

Sunday's vote, to be held nationally, is being publicized by General Mejia's Government as part of a "political opening", supposedly paving the way for full constitutional rule after presidential elections promised for next year.

But General Mejia, an abrupt man and a hardliner in the Latin American military mould, had made it abundantly clear in public statements that he expects the 88 deputies who are to make up the new Assembly to be strictly circumscribed in their powers.

"The de-facto government will continue to hold executive and legislative power", he said earlier this year.

The general perceives the Assembly simply as a forum for writing up a new constitution, something Guatemala, the largest country in Central America with a population of 7.5 million, has not had since General Rios Montt's own coup in 1982.

General Mejia gave a warning of the consequences should members stray beyond the



kidnapped. Most of the thousands killed since then, however, have been people considered to be inclined towards the radical left, or the estimated 3,000 guerrillas who are being contained at present by Guatemala's professional and remarkably brutal Army.

Not one of the 17 parties apparently tolerated by the Government has proposed anything resembling structural reform in a country where malnourishment, infant mortality, illiteracy and institutionalized terror are appalling even by the worst Third World standards.

Nevertheless, the well-organized extreme right National Liberation Movement, politically bonded to Major Roberto D'Aubuisson's Arena party in neighbouring El Salvador - is expected by local analysts to pick up the greatest share of the vote on Sunday.

There is no one campaigning with anything like the reformist zeal of President José Napoleón Duarte in El Salvador, considered by the left there to be merely a time-server for President Reagan's strategic interests in Central America.

American influence in the Guatemalan elections is tiny compared with El Salvador. US military aid has been cut off since 1977, because of Guatemala's brazen and well-documented human rights violations.



Mr Jackson and Dr Castro outlining a 10-point agreement after talks lasting eight hours.

## Jackson wins freedom for 22 prisoners

Havana (Reuters) - President Fidel Castro announced yesterday that he was freeing 22 American prisoners from Cuban jails in response to pleas from the Rev Jesse Jackson, the black US civil rights leader.

He also told a news conference that he was willing to bring forward negotiations with the US on the possible return of so-called undesirables to Cuba, about 1,200 Cubans who have been in American jails since fleeing on the Mariel boat exodus four years ago.

But these concessions to Mr Jackson's Central American mission fell short of the Democratic presidential contender's declared aim of securing freedom for the least 20 alleged Cuban political prisoners.

Dr Castro said only that he would examine the matter "and see what we can do, but we can make no commitment".

The freed Americans, none of whom was named, were all held on mostly drug-related charges, US sources said. Dr Castro refused to release four Americans who had been convicted of air piracy.

Mr Jackson said that if emigration formalities could be completed on time, the Americans would fly home with him today at the end of his six-day Central American tour.

Dr Castro also agreed to allow a Cuban who was alleged to have worked for the US Central Intelligence Agency, Andres Vargas Gomez, to leave the country. He had already been released from jail.

The Cuban leader said he had long resisted freeing the Americans because of the poor state of US-Cuban relations.

He added that Mr Jackson had pleaded with him to change his mind on humanitarian grounds.

"So we decided to release all the US prisoners we have except those arrested and sentenced for hijacking planes", he said.

Dr Castro and Mr Jackson addressed a joint midnight press conference after eight hours of talks, twice as long as scheduled.

Mr Jackson said that Dr Castro's agreement to bring forward discussions which the

## Deadlocked assembly in Corsica dissolved

Paris - The French Cabinet decided to dissolve the Corsican Regional Assembly which has been paralyzed by a political crisis since April (Diana Geddes writes). New elections will be held within two months.

The Assembly, less than two years old, marks the Government's first experiment in devolved regional government by means of which it had hoped to pacify the island's separatist and autonomist movements.

## Triple life-term in Brinks finale

White Plains (Reuters) - Samuel Brown, the last defendant to stand trial for the October 1981 gang robbery of a Brinks van in suburban New York City, has been sentenced to three consecutive life terms in prison.

Brown, aged 43, would not be eligible for parole until 2056.

He was found guilty last June for participating in the armed car robbery in which a Brinks guard and two policemen died. Eight members of the gang had been sentenced previously to from 12 years to life.

## Belgrade boss

Belgrade (Reuters) - Mr Ali Sukjira became president for a year of the Yugoslav Communist Party. An ethnic Albanian from Kosovo, he took over from Mr Dragoslav Markovic, a Serb.

## Kampala death

Kampala (AFP) - Michael Simba, the eldest son of Uganda's late Army Chief of Staff, Major-General David Oyite Ojok, died from a gunshot wound. The local press said he had been depressed since his father died last December in a helicopter crash.

## Invisible visible

Tokyo (Reuters) - The Japanese firm Hitachi announced development of a microscope that can theoretically see objects smaller than a hydrogen atom, the smallest unit of any chemical element.

## Higher purchase

Buenos Aires (AFP) - The Soviet Union last year bought nine million tons of wheat from Argentina, double what it has contracted to purchase. In the first four months of this year the Russians bought four million tons.

## Rebel alliance expels Pastora

Mexico City (NYT) - The Costa Rica-based organization of groups fighting the Nicaraguan Government has voted to expel Señor Eden Pastora Gomez, one of the rebel leaders.

A spokesman for Señor Pastora said in a telephone interview from Costa Rica that the rebel leader had been fighting for 25 years and would continue to fight.

The vote appeared to be a response to Señor Pastora's special to consolidate forces with anti-Sandinista rebels based in Honduras.

The Central Intelligence Agency has told the Costa Rica-based organization that it would receive no more aid from the United States unless it agreed to a consolidation of forces.

Members of the group have said recently that the CIA has been providing assistance to the anti-Sandinista forces.



Señor Pastora: 'The fight will continue.'

Members of the umbrella organization, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, said they had received no aid from the United States in April, May or June.

According to a Nicaraguan exile who has had recent contact with US officials, the Reagan Administration is anxious to

combine the northern and southern fronts - both politically and militarily - to create an appearance of unity among the opposition to the Sandinistas.

But Señor Pastora had repeatedly said he would not join forces with the Honduras-based force unless it was purged of everyone linked to the National guard of Anastasio Somoza, the Nicaraguan dictator who was overthrown in 1979.

On Monday Señor Pastora left hospital in Venezuela, where he had been recovering from injuries suffered in a bomb attack on May 30.

His spokesman said the expulsion of Señor Pastora had the support of three of the six groups that make up the rebel alliance and that it merely made formal something that had existed in the background.

"With the CIA or without the CIA, we will continue to fight",

## EEC leaders to discuss Central America

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica, said yesterday that all 10 EEC countries had now agreed to attend a joint prime ministers' conference at San José in three months time to discuss the economic and social problems of central America.

The four Contadora countries, including Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela and also Spain and Portugal, who are waiting to join the EEC, were also being invited to the meeting.

The President won support for the idea from Mrs Margaret Thatcher and also from Mr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, whom he saw in London yesterday, towards the end of a month-long tour which has taken him throughout Western Europe.

But he dismissed suggestions that the United States had been deliberately excluded from the planned conference, pointing out that it did not belong to the EEC - for whom the meeting was being specifically arranged.

But the President, addressing a London press conference, also went on to describe the raising of interest rates by American banks as a "brutal blow" which could give rise to a serious conflict between the debtor countries and their credit banks.

The latest increase in interest rates has added \$1,200m (857m) to the Latin American debt, he said.

President Monge, whose principal objective on his European tour has been to canvass support, financial and political, for his country's neutrality in Central American politics, said that he was heard sympathetically by Mrs Thatcher during a meeting at Downing Street.

### British scientists make cancer discovery

Imperial Cancer Research Fund, is to give £30,000 a year for five years to help open the children's cancer ward at St Bartholomew's Hospital in London.

The ward treats children suffering from aggressive tumours and leukaemia. More than half those affected can be cured. The ward has been threatened with closure through lack of funds.

### POISON USED TO KILL TUMOURS

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## Muslim property attacked as Hindu extremists go on rampage in Bombay

From Michael Hamlyn  
Bombay

While soldiers stood guard at key intersections in suburbs of Bombay, gangs of hoodlums attacked Muslim-owned property, burning a shop and vandalizing taxis at Sahar airport. Two deaths were reported.

The hoodlums were said by the police to belong to a Hindu organization called Shiv Sena - Shiva's army - named after the Hindu hero who made himself the most powerful maharajah in this part of India, and held both the Muslim forces of the Mogul emperors and the British at bay.

The founder and leader of Shiv Sena, a mild-mannered newspaper cartoonist, Mr. Bal Thackeray, appealed for peace, saying that he would visit the troubled areas to call for calm. Mr. Thackeray, sitting in front of a photograph of a snarling tiger, with a large bronze of the elephant-headed god Ganesha beside him and a statue of Shiva-Ji and a brass cannon in front of him, told me about what he termed the struggle of Hindus to be free in their own country. "You need order to control the thing," he added. "People are not interested in elections or political infighting."

"When partition took place, it was purely based on communal grounds. The Muslims got their motherland, called Pakistan, and the Hindus got their motherland, called

### 400 arrested

More than 400 people were arrested yesterday in Bombay to prevent fresh Hindu-Muslim clashes. The police said the arrests took the number of people detained in connection with sectarian violence in the area to more than 1,000. In Punjab, troops arrested 35 suspected Sikh extremists. In the north-eastern state of Assam, bomb blasts damaged railway tracks.

Hindustan", he said, complaining that the Muslims left behind in India had grown from 25 million to 170 million in the intervening years.

"Now they have certain designs on us. They want to make this country Islamic; there is encroachment on our rights and on our land."

Mr. Thackeray, aged 53, one of whose favourite possessions is a cartoon biography of Winston Churchill which contains three of his own drawings, added that although India was supposed to be a secular state, one religion, Islam, was being pampered.

"They can marry any number of women and have as many children as they want. Hindus can have only one wife, and if we have more than two children we lose government jobs."

Mr. Thackeray is not greatly in favour of voting. Sipping a *kanji*, a mild infusion of rice-

water and herbs, he said: "We don't believe in democratic things, because what has democracy done for the common man?"

Mr. Thackeray practices what he preaches in his own organization. "I am the chief," he says, "and I have my lieutenants, who are called leaders. We discuss problems, but the final decision is mine."

Shiva Sena was founded 18 years ago as a Maharashtra organization, dedicated to getting Maharashtra jobs in their own state, from which they were being squeezed by large-scale immigration from the south.

Although Mr. Thackeray claims not to wish outsiders to be sent away nor indeed to be prevented from coming, he does express a fear that if things go on as they are, the islands on which Bombay city is built may sink. "The seas are constantly being reclaimed," he said, "but can the land bear the weight?"

Mr. Thackeray's attractive bungalow is in an enclave in the troubled suburb of Kharwadi, in East Bandra, where the curfew is imposed at 8 pm to prevent the Hindus and Muslims from killing each other. Across the main highway, in West Bandra, is the home of the Muslim representative for the area, Mr. Ahmed Zakaria.

"Ninety-five per cent of the Hindus are good," Mr. Zakaria said. "It is only a minority causing this trouble."

## 'Massacre' of Sikhs condemned by Pakistan

From Hasan Akhtar  
Islamabad

The "massacre" of 1,000 Sikhs when Indian troops took the Golden Temple in Amritsar was "synonymous" with the "defence" of Pakistan's Defence Minister, said.

He was the first Pakistani minister to comment directly on the Sikh agitation.

According to press reports, he regretted the military action in the Golden Temple, the Sikhs' holiest shrine, and expressed the view that the killings could have been averted by employing other methods, such as disconnecting water and electricity to the temple or besieging it.

Mir Talpur said that in the 1950s, during anti-Qadiani agitation by Sunni Muslims in Lahore, the Army did not dare enter the Wazir Khan mosque, which served as the headquarters of the mullahs directing the movement against the Qadianis, now declared a non-Muslim minority.

The Defence Minister, who was addressing journalists on Tuesday, refuted Indian charges of aiding the Sikh extremists and accused India of interfering in Pakistan's internal problems from time to time.

He recalled Indian action at the time of partition against Hyderabad, Junadad and Manavadar and Jammu and Kashmir states. He said Pakistan's restraint at that time against alleged Indian aggression in Jammu and Kashmir was an act of negligence.



Trial shock: Mr DeLorean and his wife Cristina arriving at court.

## DeLorean jurors quizzed by judge

Los Angeles (NYT) — The trial of Mr John DeLorean on drug charges was shaken when jurors said they had received copies of a Congressional report that was highly critical of such government undercover investigations as the one in the DeLorean case.

A spokesman for the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, Mr Lane Bomer, said the Agency, at the request

of the US Attorney's office in Los Angeles and with the concurrence of Federal District Judge Robert Takasagi, had started an investigation to see if Federal regulations on obstruction of justice had been violated. The defence also requested the inquiry.

Judge Takasagi went into chambers with lawyers for Mr DeLorean and for the Government to determine what action

should be taken on the status of the trial. Four jurors were questioned in the closed-door session.

The judge returned to the bench without public comment and resumed the trial.

DeLorean, a former General Motors executive and founder of the DeLorean Motor Co, is being tried on charges of conspiracy to possess and distribute cocaine.

## 13-nation pledge on sulphur pollution

From Michael Blayton  
Munich

The International Environment Conference ended here yesterday with a pledge by 13 Western nations - including Britain - to cut their sulphur dioxide emissions by 30 per cent by 1993, and an undertaking by the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and East Germany to cut emissions borne to other countries by 30 per cent by the same date.

Belgium, Luxembourg and Liechtenstein joined the "30 per cent club" of 10 Western countries which bound themselves to this step in Ottawa in March. Britain and the United States, which maintain they have made substantial progress, were not persuaded to join in.

Speaking for the group, Mr Charles Caccia, the Canadian Minister of the Environment, said they had agreed to adopt specific proposals for sulphur dioxide reductions which would be put to the executive of the United Nations Economic Council for Europe in September.

"Time is not on our side. The public is very anxious," Mr Caccia said.

The final resolution also agreed that yearly emissions or transboundary fluxes of nitrogen oxides from cars and stationary installations should be "effectively reduced" by 1995.

It calls for a rational use of energy, more research and international cooperation, increased use of the best available technologies, more consultations on sampling and analysis and the continuation of the European air pollutants monitoring programme.

The conference almost broke up in disarray because of an East-West dispute on whether the arms race should be mentioned in the final resolution. Western countries refused to accept a Soviet addition to the preamble on the ground that disarmament was not a subject for an environmental conference.

But after an hour's argument behind closed doors delegations from the United States, the Soviet Union, East and West Germany, Britain, France and Bulgaria agreed on a West German compromise which all 31 countries attending the conference adopted without discussion.

This recognized that international cooperation in environmental protection contributed to the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and the world, and this was a decisive factor in the conservation of the environment.

The final resolution, unanimously adopted, was described by Herr Friedrich Zimmermann, the West German Interior Minister and chairman of the conference, as an "unusual success" and "an important impulse". He said all countries in East and West had to cooperate for the world to remain inhabitable, and Munich had been a milestone.

Mr William Waldegrave, a British Under Secretary of State for the Environment, told delegates the conference had given a powerful new impetus to the work of the Economic Council for Europe's 1979 Geneva Convention.

During the final session two protesters from Greenpeace attempted to unfurl a banner saying: "Talk and Let Die".

## Marcos puts wife back in power

From Keith Dalton  
Manila

President Marcos has said that except for three defeated Ministers all members of his Cabinet, including his wife, Imelda, will be reappointed when his new Government takes office on Saturday.

Mrs Marcos did not run in last month's parliamentary election, which saw the Opposition capture an unexpected one-third of the votes - in line with a public promise last September to quit politics and relinquish her may public offices. She is Minister of Human Settlements, Governor of Metro Manila and Chairman of the Metro Manila Commission.

Mrs Marcos submitted her "courtesy" resignation from all her posts last month to allow the president to form a new Government. However, Mr Marcos last week said that his wife's political future would be decided by a caucus of the ruling new society movement.

"If she is needed she will be utilized," he said. "If she is no longer needed then we will probably dispense with her services."

At Monday's party caucus Mr Marcos announced: "All Cabinet Ministers will remain unless they were defeated in the last election, in which case they are considered automatically resigned."

Mrs Marcos is likely to return to office but a Cabinet restructuring could involve her Ministry, one of the most powerful and influential in the Cabinet.

The caucus gave Mr Marcos complete authority to reorganize Cabinet portfolios.

## Japan's closer ties to US worry Moscow

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

Washington is unhappy about Japan's level of preparedness, but no longer presses hard on it publicly.

Credit for this positive turn goes to some extent to Japan's nationalistic Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone. Since coming to office, he has impressed President Reagan as being trustworthy on defence.

For the past two years, Mr Nakasone has padded the defence budget while other items were slashed.

What is new, and perhaps more lasting, is a growing consensus in Japan that the Soviet Union does indeed pose a "common" threat to security in the Far East.

Yesterday the Soviet embassy in Tokyo, in a highly unusual gesture, presented its military and air attaché for a lively 90-minute press conference with foreign correspondents. Colonel Yuri Danilov said that "tensions in the Far East continue to rebuild", mainly as a result of the US buildup.

## Record-breaking bandit

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

A Hollywood antiques dealer, who the Federal Bureau of Investigation said had robbed more banks than Jesse James or Bonnie and Clyde, has been sent to prison for 15 years.

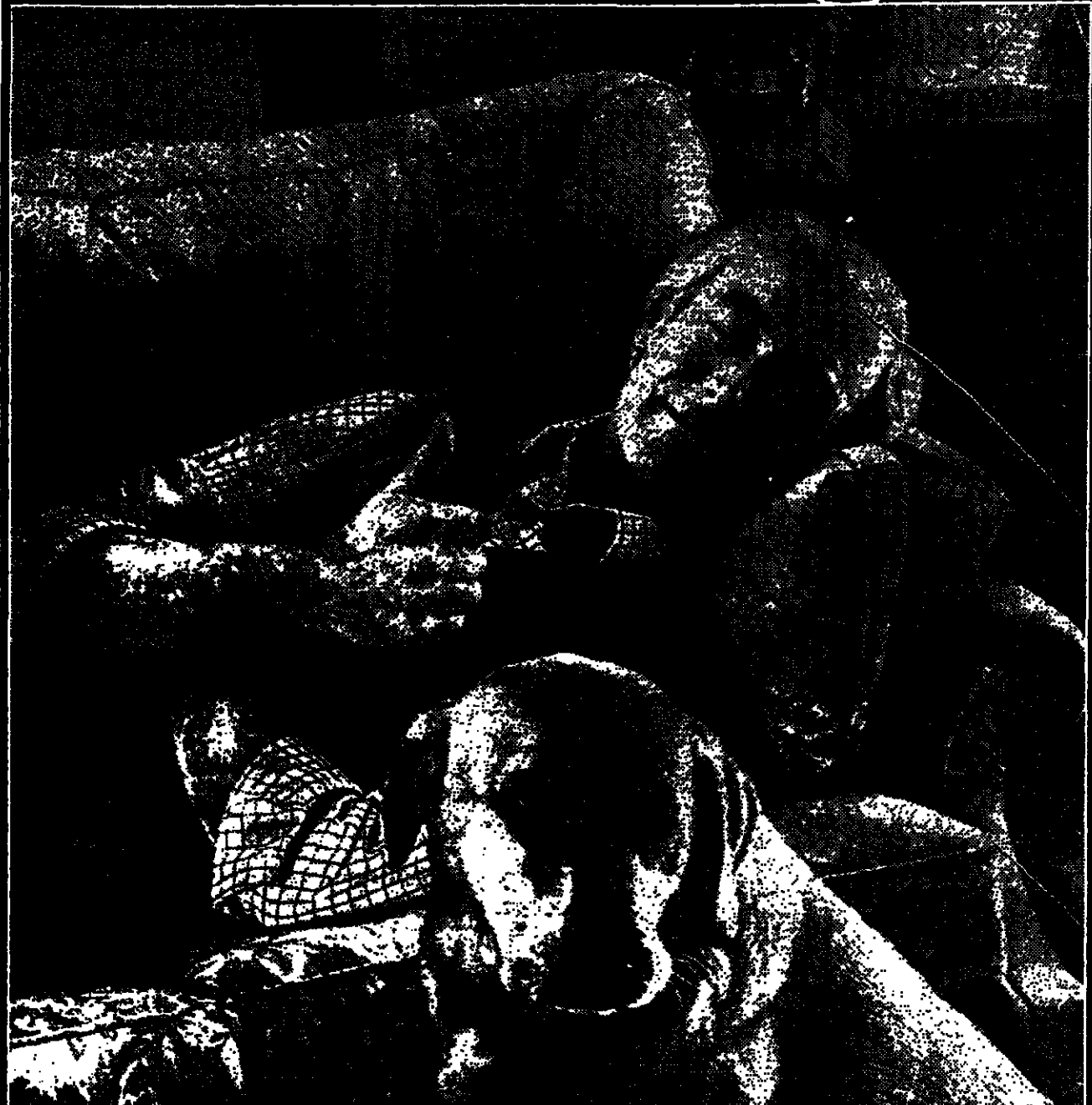
Edwin Chambers Dodson, aged 35, who sold antiques to many celebrities in Hollywood, led a secret life as a bank robber. From July 1983 until his arrest in February this year he robbed more banks than any other man in US history, the FBI said.

He made an estimated \$300,000 (£214,000) in about

64 Californian robberies. He was known as "the Yankee bandit" because he wore a blue New York Yankees baseball cap in most of the robberies. The FBI said he robbed 50 banks in order to support heroin taking which cost him \$800 a day.

The handsome bachelor whose customers at his art deco antiques shop included Jack Nicholson and the Rolling Stones, had pleaded guilty to eight robberies after plea bargaining by his lawyer and prosecutors.

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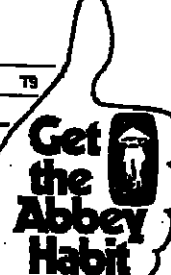
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THE ARTS

Nicholas Kenyon, at the Maggio Musicale in Florence, witnesses an historical - and historic - presentation by Britain's Early Opera Project of Monteverdi's *Orfeo*  
**Marvellous leap into the past**

Orpheus is a dominant theme of this year's controversial and energetic Maggio Musicale in Florence, which is being directed by Luciano Berio. Orpheus may not have featured in (or indeed inspired) the opening production of *Rigoletto*, which John Higgins reported here, but elsewhere he has been much in evidence in a new ballet, in a modern reworking of Monteverdi's opera, and most notably in a thoroughgoing attempt to find a form of Monteverdi's *Orfeo* which can mirror the experience of that original for a present-day audience. This is the first venture of the Early Opera Project, a new organization directed jointly by Roger Norrington (who is giving up the principal conductorship of Kent Opera) and Kay Lawrence. It says a great deal for the sources of funding for adventurous opera in Britain that this production was paid for by the Maggio and mounted in Florence.

The Salone dei Cinquecento, a massive, not quite rectangular hall in the Palazzo Vecchio, was built in the sixteenth century as a meeting-room for Savonarola's council, but was later remodelled under Cosimo I and decorated by Vasari. It was used extensively in the latter part of the century for plays with music, and we know a good deal of detail about their form. The stage filled the whole of the 22 metres on the short side of the hall, while tiered seating ran along the 53 metres of the long sides. There were elaborate decorations on the walls, and - in the comedies of the 1560s, which had music by Alessandro Striggio - the sets were mounted on triangular wings and changed in full view of the audience.

These were the "wondrous shows" of the last renaissance *intermedi*: Monteverdi's great opera of 1607, though it borrows much from the renaissance tradition, is a very different piece. It was staged, says Norrington and Lawrence are quick to acknowledge, in far more intimate surroundings in Mantua. (Jan Fenlon gave the details in an article in the *May Early Music*.) So the translation to the Salone dei Cinquecento is a matter of subtlety and imagination. No raked seating was provided for over 1,000 people in the hall (I might have complained had I been at the back) and, instead of a large and lavish stage, there was a small Palladian temple, beautifully designed by Terence Emery in match of the architecture, which sat at one end

of the hall, with painted scenic drops, a pair of wings, and a curtain which rose and fell only once in the evening - the Prologue and five acts were presented in a single dramatic sweep.

On either side of this stage sat Monteverdi's orchestra - so much more elaborate than in his later operas for public theatre - divided in two groups to accompany the singers. Emery's costumes are colourful, Buonalenti-inspired renaissance creations, with pastoral conceits and plentiful garlands; the entertainment begins as the whole company process by imitation candlelight (a project to light everything with real candles was scotched by fire regulations - even in Italy!) from the back of the hall.

The most startling aspect one only realizes as the first tight-knit, powerfully characterized ensembles of the shepherds and nymphs are heard: there is no conductor. This is such a well-prepared, thoroughly rehearsed undertaking that the whole thing moves through Monteverdi's miraculous sequence of "modern" recitative, madrigal, old-style chorus and new-style aria without the least need for outside direction: it is the voices who lead, and the instrumentalists who accompany them - as a later observer of Venetian opera put it - with marvellous exactness.

Musically this *Orfeo* strides ahead of anything else I have heard, and that includes all four versions on record. Guy de Mey, a singer I have had reservations about in recordings, emerges as a light, fresh but incredibly powerful Orfeo, whose impassioned recitative at the loss of Euridice and mighty invocation to Charon, "Possente spirito", are highlights of the evening. Equally compelling is Jane Findlay's piercingly intense Messenger, who brings the news of Euridice's death in plaintive tones and dislocated harmonies which gave one a real feeling for the horror and surprise this revolutionary aspect of the music must have caused in 1607.

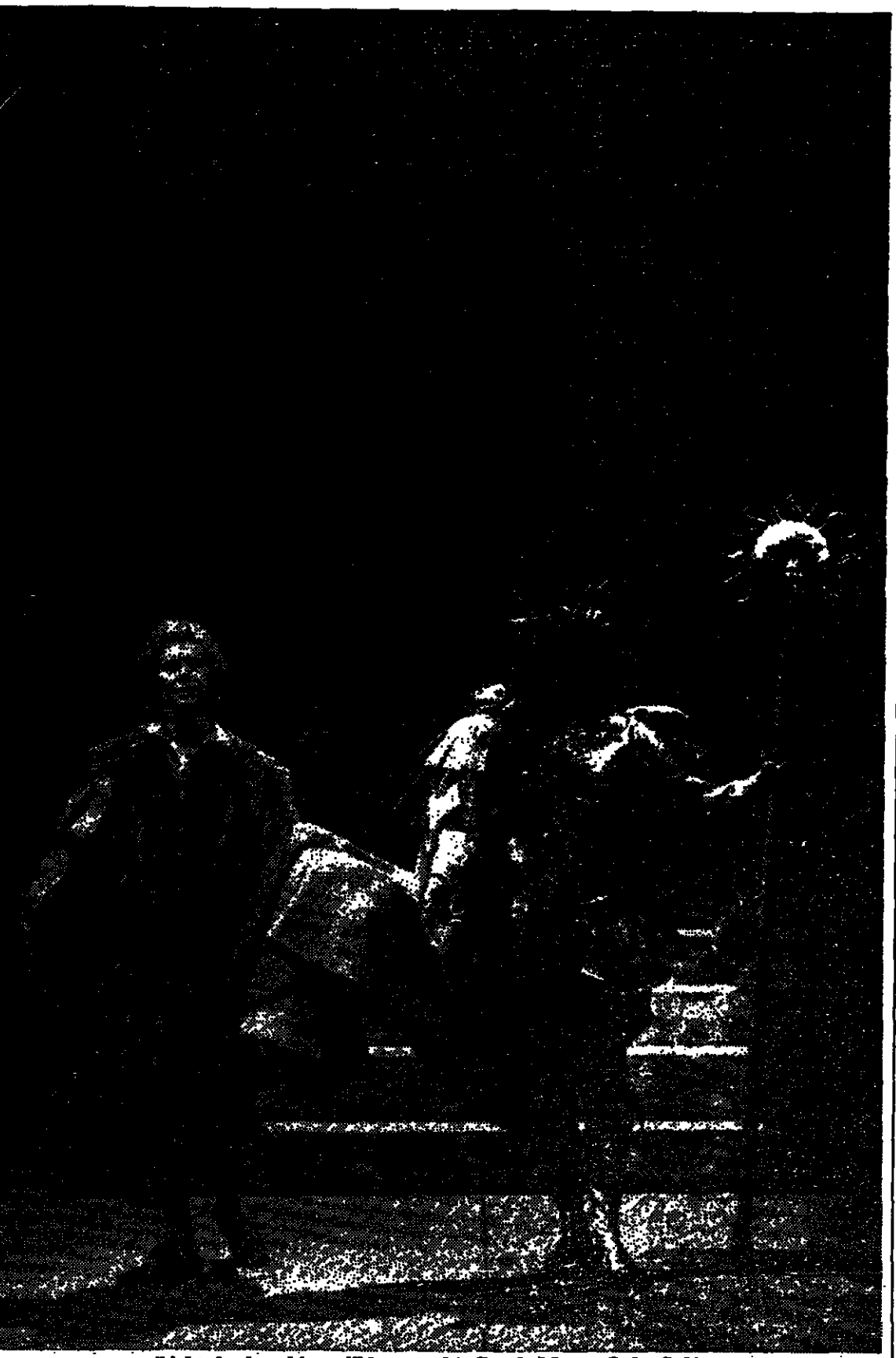
Philippe Dumes Longworth's Euridice is a little too weak, sweet-smiling and vibrant of voice; Nicholas Greenbury's Charon and Jonathan Best's Pluto are authoritative. But the impression that remains is not of single performances but of a team welded together by the most detailed and precise response to Monteverdi's idiom of small voices stepping out of the ensemble in trios or duets of

perfect harmony. Among the instrumentalists, the assembled harpsichords and chittarones provide some of the most responsive continuo playing I have ever heard (they have an advantage in that they can actually see and respond to the singers); the *sinfonie* are affecting, and the obbligati of violins, cornetti and harp in "Possente spirito" was electrifying.

But the most experimental aspect of the production is its acting, and here Norrington and Lawrence take a leap into the dark of the past by attempting to recreate for our time a style which must have been, I suspect, more different from what we know as "stage acting" than anything we can realize. In the programme they quote Ebreo di Soma's Mantuan advice to actors in his *Dialoghi* that they must be disciplined, agile and subtle, and able to pose and gesture like a great statue but with ease and naturalness. A tall order, indeed: here they interpreted this to mean predominantly flowing, active gestures, with swooping hands and ever-bending bodies.

Purely on the level of instinct, I am not so sure. The paintings of Annibale Carracci in the Farnese in Rome, say, which show a mixture similar to Monteverdi's of renaissance formalism and emerging baroque expressiveness, are incredibly tant and powerful; so is the music of *Orfeo*. (So too are the classical sculptures of the Uffizi which inspired all this.) I would be inclined to gesture with more focus and sharpness - like those of the ensemble here in the tragic choruses rather than the vaguer wavings and posturings which marked the ensemble of spirits in Act III. There are some distracting touches, like the continual creaking plying of Charon's boat through the sublime "Possente spirito", and singers too often silhouetted against the light. Act IV, with Orfeo's final look back and Euridice's disappearance, is staged in too restricted a space for the movement really to tell.

But these are details. The overall impression is of a successful - indeed an historic - attempt to bring the drama of Monteverdi's time alive for us, which strikes home to a remarkable extent. If it is not seen in Britain, we will put ourselves lamentably behind the times in one of the most interesting musical and dramatic developments of our age.



Light, fresh and incredibly powerful: Guy de Mey as Orfeo (left) with John Hancock as Apollo

Television  
**A people bleakly divided**

Ulster, much as we might like it to, will not go away. It obtrudes in newsreels and documentaries and last night on BBC2 Harry Barton's *Fire at Magilligan*, in a taut 45 minutes, reminded us of its continuing baleful presence. It was the first play for television by Mr Barton, a former Captain in the Royal Navy, and an impressive debut: much more expensive productions have occupied much larger slots with a fraction of the impact.

If it left a feeling of hopelessness, starker because of the use of wintry landscapes, that surely is how it is. Its message was that you do not have to be obdurately republican or loyalist to be a potential victim: you just have to be there.

Dilys Hamlett played the elderly driver of a car who hospitably gives a lift to a young man outside Belfast. She had seen her passenger, a Provo, ten years previously. On that occasion the stranded him to a period of solitary confinement and loss of remission for his involvement in a fire at Magilligan Prison.

Recognition is mutual, but he seems humane enough. He has her stop the car to rescue a kitten from the motorway reservation and she lies for him to get him past the police. As they talk and travel, their previous encounter being revealed in flashbacks, it becomes apparent that their conflict is not that of republican and loyalist but that between a man who sees himself at war and a woman who sees her duty as maintaining political difference within a frame of law and order.

When she drops him off, his warning is clear: he has her name and her car number. If she reports him at the next roadblock, she is a candidate for reprisal. So much for neighbourliness when people are divided by irreconcilable values.

She reports him and that was that: the dialogue sparse, the menace pervasive. Miss Hamlett and Derek Halligan, as the Provo, were excellent. Chris Parr, responsible for the memorable BBC Northern Ireland *Billy* trilogy, produced, and Jan Sargent directed.

Life Power, also on BBC2, tried to get us excited about its discovery that biotechnology is big business - which, of course, it has been for some time. In six programmes it is intended to clarify how all good microbes are coming to the aid of man as biology is increasingly applied to industry.

The producer and presenter, Paul Krivaczek, gleaned in his excitement at the task but tended to belabour us with terms that left us groping while he thumped us with the next. The consultant was Professor Steven Rose, of the Open University, who believed, rightly, that we should know the developments and dangers. I hope he shall.

Paul Griffiths Dennis Hackett

Emerging bloodied but unbroken from the fiasco of *The Importance as a musical*, the director Tony Craven has a vastly more ambitious and potentially rather more successful project opening up this week at the Kings Head: again it is a musical, or rather six musicals each running Ayckbourn-like around the same themes but staged as alternating triple bills - except on July 5, when critics and musical addicts (not always quite the same thing) can get the whole set by starting at 3.45 in the afternoon, breaking for a buffet supper and then carrying on until nearly 10. *Strange Interlude* with songs? Not exactly. The lyricist is Warner Brown (who did *Biograph Girl* and currently has a Broadway musical about Clara Bow in rehearsal) and the composer is the more local Michael Reed, who have together come up with an Anglo-American musical partwork. For its star, Rosemary Leach, this marks a rare return to warbling.

"Pure brassneck on my part, and I'm terrified. I did a *Guy and Dolls* at Birmingham 12 years ago, and a *Beggar's Opera* at Hammersmith for Toby Robertson, but mine has generally been a very unmusical career. My husband said if I didn't sing again now I never would, and what I like about musicals best is the daft contagious enthusiasm of the people who do them. Musical people are always so thrilled when you do a bit of acting for them, and they are always so deeply enthusiastic in rehearsal they are already talking about the Broadway transfer, whereas actors are already thinking about how to get another job after this one folds. It's a different world."

Now at the end of her forties, Rosemary Leach was the third child of Shropshire teachers who brought her up on wartime visits to the Wolverhampton pantomime and occasional trips to see Val Doonican when he was still one of the Four Rambles.

"But we also had the ritual school Shakespeare trips, and I did get to see the then *Oliver* in *Antony and Cleopatra* at Liverpool, though even that was miles away. Father was the organist and choirmaster as well as being the village schoolmaster, but there was never anything more theatrical than that to the family, and I really wanted to go to art school. But

Rosemary Leach, having struggled free of the television sitcom, is back to singing in *Six for Gold*, which begins previews at the King's Head tonight: interview by Sheridan Morley

**Back to the old values**



Rosemary Leach: "It's a different world..."

then one of my older sisters brought home a magazine article about RADA, so I wrote off for an audition. I did *Rosindell* and *Iphigenia* with my back to the examiners, but they seemed to think that was all right so I got into the 1953-55 generation of students like Ann Bates and John Stride and O'Toole and Finney, who were just ahead of us. It was supposed to be a golden time but I was deeply unhappy, couldn't seem to learn anything, and only really stayed out of obstinacy because my parents were paying and I didn't want to admit defeat. My report said I had a good temperament but no technique."

The technique came later. When she went off to join Caryl Jenner's mobile theatre for children. "Working off the back of a lorry and moving around all the time, I suddenly learnt how to do it, and from there I was able to get a lot of work

around the Midland reps. Then Philip Savile saw my picture and cast me for an Armchair Theatre and after that it was all television - single plays, classic serials, the lot. Occasionally I used to audition for the National or the RSC but they didn't really seem to want to know, and as I had more work than I could cope with in television it didn't really seem to matter.

"But then I did one too many of those Ronnie Corbett situation-comedy series and suddenly I got very frightened and realized that I had to get my career back where it belonged before it fell apart into real television rubbish. The *Roads to Freedom* cast were barely speaking to me because of all the comedy I'd done, and I had to beg Jonathan Miller to let me into his *Othello*. But then *Charing Cross Road* happened at Salisbury and suddenly I was taken seriously again, although now casting directors, although I can do lonely old ladies in second-hand bookshops.

"There's nothing like the joy of getting a bad Saturday-night audience in the theatre and making them jolly well listen and laugh despite themselves; the trouble is that people are losing the power of speech theatrically. Nobody speaks or listens carefully enough any more. My trouble is still that nobody really knows me. Peter Hall asked for me for *Gertrude to Finney's Hamlet* and then thought I was terribly sorry, he thought I was older. *Jewel in the Crown* might have changed that a bit, but probably not."

Married for a second time, to the actor Colin Starke, Miss Leach is a passionate believer in the old theatrical values: "Almost the last thing I did on stage was *Richard III* up at George Murcell's theatre with Alan Badel. It was his farewell appearance and he really shouldn't have done it: he'd gone very deaf by then. But he was one of the all-time greats and he reminded audiences of a lost world of theatre when it was close to opera, giving people the kind of experience they are never going to get in a studio space, making them use their guts and their hearts to respond. In a world where people talk about 'the Jonathan Miller *Hamlet*' when he neither wrote nor played it, surely it's about time we got back to the actor as the major theatrical force."

**LSO/Kubelik**  
**Barbican**

Your Bruckner is not my Bruckner, no doubt. And certainly my Bruckner is not Rafael Kubelik's Bruckner. But during a performance of such rhetorical power as we heard on Tuesday one is forced to suspend disbelief and marvel at a strange new shape rearing up out of a score one thought one knew: in this case the unfinished Ninth Symphony. Mr Kubelik's performance was, I think, wrong, yet so majestically wrong that, while it lasted, any doubts seemed petty.

The root of the matter lies in the nature of Bruckner's expressiveness. Mr Kubelik was strongly inclined to give the composer's ideas the weight of personal emotion they would carry in Mahler or Tchaikovsky. Or at least he did so where any kind of conflict is involved.

**LCS/Glover**  
**Festival Hall**

All this fuss about a new, lost Haydn Mass and the result - as seen on *Omnibus* on Sunday night - turns out to be an interestingly untypical but otherwise entirely unremarkable Kyrie-and-a-bit in the most traditional *stile antico*. That "story" - and it was a good story as told by Professor Robbins Landon - presumably drew an audience of hundreds of thousands; might there not be some small spin-off when two days later the London Choral Society performs one of the greatest Mass settings Haydn (or for that matter anyone else) ever wrote?

But no: it was a thin house on Tuesday even with the enticement of Mozart's *Le Nozze di Figaro* and the occasionally familiar Jane Glover on the podium: the attractions of church music by Mozart (his *Solemn Vespers*) and Haydn (his so-called "Nelson" Mass) are obviously limited.

The performances, however, were not in the least thin. Indeed they tended to suffer from the over-amplified size of both the London Choral Society and the Philharmonia Orchestra, but whereas in the Haydn

**Concerts**

At those places where the music reaches a plateau, he tended to leave it in relative calm - even underplaying Bruckner's instructions for tenderness or breadth. But in the much more frequent passages where repetitions build towards a climax, or where orchestral groups sound off against one another, the music became loud with protest. The outstanding instance was the peak of the first movement, where Bruckner was discovered in Beethovenian pose, standing wild-eyed and wind-blown in a thunderstorm, shaking his fist at a hostile face.

It was as if we were feeling as muscular effort the tremendous tension in the buttresses of a Gothic cathedral, ignoring the fact that the tension is there primarily to establish the structure: it does not of itself mean anything.

In support of that argument, one might quote Bruckner's dedication of the symphony "to the beloved God". Mr Kubelik's performance was not one that a man of Bruckner's simplicity would have dreamed to address so. And on a more demonstrable plane, Mr Kubelik's view entailed a great number of accelerations and slackerings, crescendos and diminuendos not called for by the composer.

This was indeed a very fluid as well as a very challenging performance. Only in the scherzo's trio, curiously ballenic, was the rhythm entirely regular for long. Elsewhere Mr Kubelik made use of his unrivalled ability to bend time, to keep the pulse going in spite of his very plastic phrasing, and even give the impression that different themes in counterpoint are moving at different rates, towards different goals.

Naturally this was of special benefit in the Adagio, and all the more so when each paragraph was gradually slowed to a point where it seemed that this performance as well as the work must remain unfinished.

To preface this symphony with Janáček's *Sinfonietta* ought to be banned by a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Brass Players, but in fact the brass of the London Symphony Orchestra responded proudly to Mr Kubelik in both works. And the Janáček as much as the Bruckner displayed this conductor's conviction that sound is a substance to be manipulated to the end of urgent communication.

His partnership with the LSO, much applauded before, is splendidly renewed for the present short season.

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His partnership with the LSO, much applauded before, is splendidly renewed for the present short season.

Paul Griffiths

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## SPECTRUM

## FINDINGS

# Man the Queen will bank on

## The Times Profile: Lord Airlie, the next Lord Chamberlain

The ghost of a Highland drummer-boy is said to haunt Corrachy Castle in Angus. The rat-a-tat-tat heralds the death of the chief of the Ogilvy clan. Fortunately the Earl of Airlie, owner of this impressive white stucco castle, feels able to joke about it.

"The Scots like to romanticize these stories," he says. "This one arose during clan warfare between the Argyll Campbells and the Ogilvys in the seventeenth century."

The new Lord Chamberlain has all the discretion, courtliness and background necessary to fill this distinguished and ancient royal office. He belongs to one of Scotland's grandest families, which has supplied courtiers for many generations (even though they twice rebelled against the Crown during the Jacobite uprisings). He has experienced just enough of the outside world, both in the Army and the City, not to be fettered by tradition.

He arrives with an open mind at a time when the Crown is evolving faster than ever before. The majesty is giving way to a more democratic, almost Scandinavian royal style, compounded by the "Dallas"-style activities of Prince Andrew, Princess Margaret and Lady Helen Windsor.

Tall, silver-haired and dashing, Lord Airlie would have been perfect casting for David Niven playing an Edwardian

and ceremony must be as adept in the niceties of protocol and order of precedence as any Grand Vizier.

The Maclean reign could scarcely have been busier. One of his first - and trickiest - tasks was to organize the Duke of Windsor's funeral in 1972. He had to welcome the grieving Duchess to Britain from her Paris exile, after a 35-year rift with the Queen and other members of the Royal Family. With his customary sensitivity he added at the last moment the words "or dark lounge suits" to the official invitations, having realized that not all Windsor's old retainers would have morning dress.

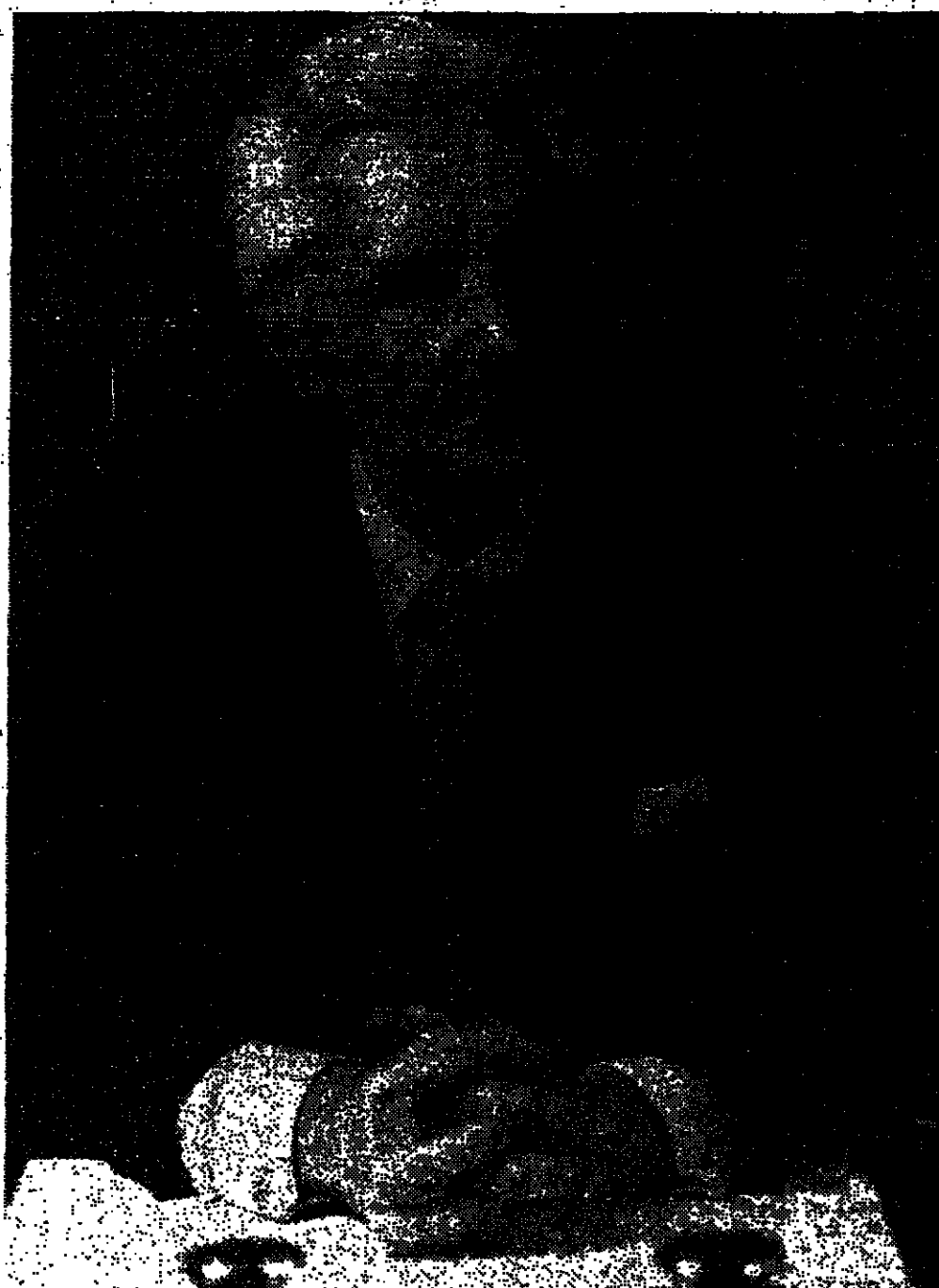
Maclean also had to plan Princess Anne's wedding, the Queen's Silver Jubilee celebrations, Lord Mountbatten's funeral and of course, the Prince of Wales's wedding. It remains a pity that this shy, efficient, essentially backroom figure will also be remembered as the man in charge when an intruder climbed into the Queen's bedroom.

David Airlie is only too aware of the more mundane, but potentially troublesome, responsibilities of his new job. For nearly 30 years his father, the twelfth Earl, was Lord Chamberlain to the Queen Mother while his grandmother acted as confidante and lady-in-waiting to Queen Mary for over 50 years.

He himself has been a member of the Queen's Bodyguard for Scotland for nine years. "It entails being on parade at the annual royal garden party at Holyrood Palace and at the Order of the Thistle ceremony in St Giles' Cathedral."

Next summer it will be Lord Airlie who invites all those sandwich-grabbing lady mayors, turbaned dignitaries, headmistresses and other worthies to the Buckingham Palace garden parties. From December when he accepts his white slave of office from the Queen he will be in charge of such medieval-sounding officials as the Constable and Governor of Windsor Castle, the Keeper of the Jewel House (Tower of London), the Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, the royal Librarian, the Master of the Queen's Music and the Keeper of the Swans.

These and other key flunkies under his sway ensure the smooth running of the Queen's Household, whether she is residing at Windsor Castle, Sandringham, Balmoral or Buckingham Palace. Other aspects of her life are controlled by the Lord Steward, currently the Duke of Northumberland, who plans State banquets and supervises, among other things, the royal wine cellar; the Master



Lord Airlie: The realm's new custodian of pomp and ceremony.

of the Horse, the Earl of Westmorland, who is in charge of the Royal Mews (cars, as well as horses), and the hereditary Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, who masterminds State functions like the coronation, the opening of Parliament and the investiture of the Prince of Wales.

David George Coke Patrick Airlie was born on May 17, 1926. He left Eton early, at 17, in order to fight in the Second World War. He remained in the Scots Guards, becoming ADC to the British High Commissioner and C-in-C in Austria. He later served in Malaya, but in 1950 he sacrificed his Army career to learn estate management at Cirencester, prior to inheriting the family properties in Scotland.

Meanwhile as Captain Lord Ogilvy he was being touted by newspapers as an eligible husband for Princess Margaret. Ironically it was his younger brother Angus who, much later, was to marry a Princess - the Queen's cousin, Princess Alexandra.

In 1952, David instead became engaged to Newport, Rhode Island, heiress Virginia

Fortune Ryan, whose maternal grandfather was the Jewish-American financier and philanthropist Otto Kahn.

But the emerald and diamond engagement ring had to be speedily changed owing to a family superstition. "An Ogilvy and green should never be seen." "This dates back to when the Ogilvys were green kilted in a disastrous battle against the Lindsay clan," he said.

### The countess, a Lady of the Bedchamber, often cycles to work at the Palace

Long before his appointment as Lord Chamberlain, the Airlies were able to attract a full muster of five members of the Royal Family at St Margaret's, Westminster. As a wedding gift the bride's parent gave them a Regency terrace house in Chelsea.

Friends maintain that the witty and unconventional Ginny Airlie knocked any residual Scottish dourness or shyness out of her husband. She has proved a devoted wife, mother of six, dinner-party hostess, Highland reels dancer and... best-of-the-traffic cyclist. Indeed she often pedals her old boneshaker to Buckingham Palace where she is one of the Queen's two Ladies of the Bedchamber, the first American to hold such a senior royal appointment.

The earl claims that he changed from gentleman farmer to merchant-banker as the result of a riding accident. He spent several months in hospital recovering from a broken back with plenty of time to reflect on his future. On joining J. Henry Schroder in 1953, he said with aristocratic understatement: "We all have to make a living now."

By 1961 he was promoted a director of Schroder Wagg and became chairman 12 years later. Since 1977 he has been chairman of the holding company, Schroder's Plc.

Airlie's father died in 1968 leaving him a 69,000-acre estate in Angus, plus two exquisite stately piles nine miles apart, Corrachy Castle and Airlie Castle, just as American railroad heiress Consuelo Vanderbilt's fortune has helped to preserve the Duke of Marlborough's Blenheim Palace so the Kahn/Ryan millions have kept the Airlie treasures largely intact.

David Airlie's own buccannery ancestry means that although he was designated the thirteenth Earl he is *de facto* only the eleventh. Earl because of Jacobite war-mongering 250 years ago. The fourth and fifth Earls were attainted by Parliament, thereby losing their lands and titles, for joining the 1715 and 1745 rebellions. Both were later pardoned.

Now aged 58, Airlie can expect to spend the next 10 years as Lord Chamberlain. It will be a period which might see

the weddings of Prince Andrew and Prince Edward, and myriad family christenings. He is naturally reluctant to discuss in any detail his plans while his predecessor, "Chips" Maclean, 68, is still in office. The pair are old friends, served in the same regiment and Airlie succeeded him as Scotland's Chief Scout (and indeed remains the Scouts' treasurer).

The Lord Chamberlain's post is probably the most delicate appointment the Queen makes, as it involves almost every aspect of her public and private life. Airlie therefore begins with the advantage that he and Ginny are already closer to the Royal Family than recent predecessors, namely Lords Maclean, Cobbold, Scarborough and Clarendon.

For many of us the job's most controversial function was as a sort of constitutional Mary Whitehouse. From Elizabethan times the Lord Chamberlain was entrusted with powers to license public playhouses and censor lewd and seditious plays.

But the new liberated moral climate of the 1960s led to their abolition in 1968. It was as much a relief to the censors as to West End impresarios. Alas, Lord Airlie will be unable to peruse these banned or bowdlerized scripts as they were recently moved to the British Library in Bloomsbury.

### He has until December to rehearse ceremonially walking backwards

The 15-person team he will inherit at St James's Palace is headed by the Comptroller Sir John Johnston. Among the many duties they will retain are the administration of the Queen's Ecclesiastical and Medical Households, promulgating the wry comment that if Her Majesty develops a headache, the Lord Chamberlain rushes to her bedside.

But it is the slogging responsibility for the four royal residences, the Crown Jewels, the royal art collection, not to mention the Queen's swans which monopolize his time.

The Lord Chamberlain also chairs the committee which awards royal warrants and keeps a steady eye out for copyright infringements of the royal coats of arms (remember the Royal Wedding souvenirs?). Traditionally he has a banting relationship with the Garter King of Arms as to who is the final arbiter on matters arising from titles and precedence.

Airlie has six children ranging from 29 to 13. The heir Lord Ogilvy, 26, married to newspaper magnate Viscount Rothermere's daughter Camilla, works for an American Old Master dealer. "David will eventually take over the running of the estate in Scotland," says his father. "I go up there as frequently as work allows. I enjoy my shooting."

Meanwhile the new Lord Chamberlain has until December 1 to rehearse the tricky business of ceremonially walking backwards. For at State banquets, the Lord Chamberlain, flanked by the Lord Steward, always precedes the Queen to the dining chamber, ensuring that he never turns his back on the sovereign.

Richard Compton Miller

## An arresting performance

moreover... Miles Kington

People who do very unusual jobs indeed.

No. 19: A Police Drama Coach. Inspector Antelope is one of the policemen I've ever met who calls everyone "Darling". He has long eyelashes and wears a T-shirt showing the badge of the Met, plus a slogan saying "Met by Moonlight". It's his job, among other things, to train policemen on decoy duty.

"Some of these young things they send off to West End clubs and Piccadilly Underground to entice males into soliciting them - well, it's pathetic. They flap their wrists and mince around and think they look attractive. One might as well send out Hinge and Brackett to get an arrest, darling. I have to shake all that nonsense out of them."

"It's my job to teach them that that stereotype is way, way out of date. Gay people today look terribly severe - short hair, perhaps the one ear-ring and those terribly depressing little moustaches which make you want to get your secateurs out and do some dead-heading. This sort of thing."

He opened a small box marked Facial Fuzz and produced a small moustache. He whipped off his eyelashes and put it on, then stared at me till I felt uneasy.

"See? Sort of a tidied-up cowboy. Whereas this sort of moustache is heterosexual, bar-room rugby player's moustache - sort of cowboy run to fat."

and letting his facial muscles relax, he turned before my very eyes into the sweet, puffy kind of leering pub heavy that gives masculinity a bad name. He assaulted my ribs with his elbow and said: "I picked up a right raver in the West End on Saturday - she was a goer and no mistake. So after a couple of pints..."

"Yes, yes," I said hastily. "But what about the actual drama coaching?"

"Depends what it's for," said the inspector. "West End gay work takes some time. Training a man as a drug addict is easier."

"Why would you want to do that?"

"To trap a doctor into selling him drugs, of course. Then we might have to train him as a villain, a skinhead, a National Front member, or politician - one of the junior members of the Cabinet is a pupil of mine, and very useful he's been too. He always says that Mrs Thatcher could have gone straight to the top of our world."

"As Commissioner of Police?"

"Well, no - as boss of the East End underworld, actually."

long droopy moustache which he fondled nostalgically. "The trouble is, I bloke that I trained so well that when he got back on duty, he couldn't readjust. He used to arrest people and then let them go, saying, 'That's cool, man - you do your thing and I'll do mine'. Much more fun coaching people to be hippies than pickets."

"The police are being trained as pickets?"

"Of course. If you see a miner on TV screaming at his colleagues to get the bastards in blue, odds are he's one of ours - one of mine, probably. What makes me weep is when you see a policeman using a truncheon on TV, beating a miner over the head. He doesn't realize he's probably bashing a colleague. Anyway, a policeman should never use a truncheon when cameras are around. He should use his boots instead."

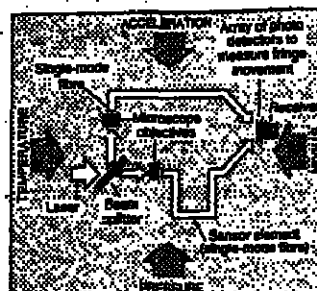
To my surprise he then put his eyelashes back on again and leant forward, putting a hand on my knee.

"But all this talk of shop is boring. Tell me something about yourself, darling, and the big glamorous world of Fleet Street."

Luckily, I had already noticed the concealed mike, video camera and two-way mirror in the interview room. Not wishing to be trapped into anything, I slapped his wrist, made an excuse and ran for it.

A series reporting on research:

### FIBRE OPTICS



Each Munich home connected to the network is equipped with 16 digital channels all operating at 64,000 bits per second, the equivalent of 16 ordinary telephone lines. The channels, which can be combined to form larger ones, carry the telephone signals. The video signals are carried on separate FM circuits.

The Bundespost has also provided equipment to connect to the network: digital telephones, video cameras, special television sets, decoders and programme selectors.

### Measuring body heat

It was in the last century that Michelson showed it was possible to measure distance with light by bouncing a beam off an object and observing changes in its waveform. But only recently have scientists been able to turn this and other properties of light to practical advantage by building fibre optic sensors.

Michelson interferometers have been built to measure pressure, temperature, strain, speed and rotation. Other devices which depend on measuring changes in light as it runs through a fibre optic line have been constructed to sense the level of liquids in a tank, the strength of electric fields and the presence of magnetic ones.

Although fibre optic sensors are at present more expensive than their electric and mechanical counterparts, they score on a number of points. Light is normally unaffected by electric or magnetic fields and it does not produce sparks which could ignite inflammable materials, an important bonus for industry.

One of the more ingenious sensors had been designed by an American company called Luxtron. The company has produced a probe which can be inserted into a patient's body to measure the temperature of different organs. The probe consists of a length of fibre optic cable with a small piece of phosphor at its tip.

In order to take a reading the phosphor is energised by ultraviolet light passed down the cable. The beam of UV light causes the phosphor to give off its own light which is detected at the far end of the tube. The detector looks not for the amount of light radiated from the phosphor, but the proportion of red and green light, which depends on its temperature.

A sensor based on similar principles has been built by the Swedish engineering company, ASEA. ASEA's probe uses gallium arsenide at its tip which is energised by infra-red light. Gallium arsenide, which is used in fast chips, is not only sensitive to temperature, but also to vibration and mechanical stress. ASEA uses its sensor to measure the temperature inside large transformers.

### Four TV sets down the line

Telephone subscribers in eight German cities are being treated to a massive display of advanced telecommunications services in an experiment code-named BigBro.

The Bundespost, Germany's telecommunications authority, in partnership with commercial firms, is testing the feasibility of using fibre optic cable to carry services like facsimile, teletext, videotex and videotelephony directly into people's homes. Subscribers can also receive TV and radio programmes via their fibre optic lines.

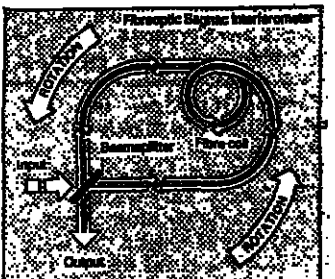
In Munich, where Siemens is testing the system in 28 homes, enough cable capacity has been provided to enable participants to run four television sets simultaneously, each showing a different programme. Alternatively they can listen to four different stereo broadcasts at once. The programmes are supplied from a central switching centre.

### More calls over the Atlantic

This month, contracts will be signed for the construction of the first transatlantic fibre optic telephone cable, linking Britain and France with America. The £238m project will involve 29 organisations and should be complete in 1989-90.

TAT 8, as it is called, will be able to carry 40,000 simultaneous telephone calls. Although the basic capacity of the cable is only 8,000 calls, the volume of calls it can carry will be increased fivefold by digital techniques which switch on and off lines to another and slot them into gaps in other conversations.

### The missing connexions



is an effort to determine how reliable fibre optic components will be in process control and short range communications. are ERA technology has been conducting a series of tests.

ERA found that connectors which join cable to its associated equipment failed 10 per cent of the time, while not one set of transmitters or receivers were entirely immune from radiation. The tests were based on standards set by the British Standards Institute.

The report, Environment Characterisation of Fibre Optic Hardware, is available from ERA Technology, Cleve Road, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT22 7SA.

### Guiding light on land and sea

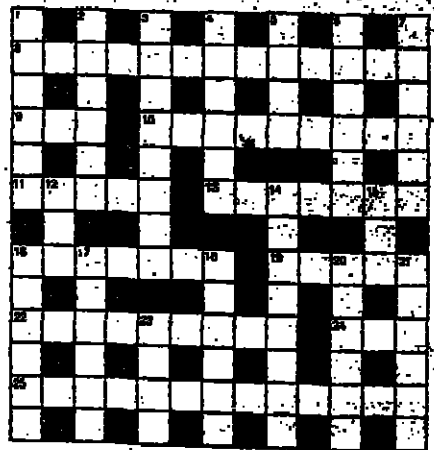
Aircraft, ships and missiles of the future may be guided by fibre optic gyroscopes, based on the Sagnac interferometer in which two beams of laser light are loosed off in opposite directions around a fibre optic ring. The beams are created by a beam splitter which recombines them. If the ring moves at all during the trip, the movement will alter the phase of the two beams which will show up when they are recombined.

John Lamb

### CONCISE CROSSWORDS (No 379)

- ACROSS
- Highest North American peak (5,8)
  - Acorn tree (3)
  - Written signature (9)
  - Shy (5)
  - Cartridge capeller (7)
  - Cigar store (5)
  - Finished (5)
  - Handled glasses (9)
  - Sweet roll (3)
  - Cocktail (13)

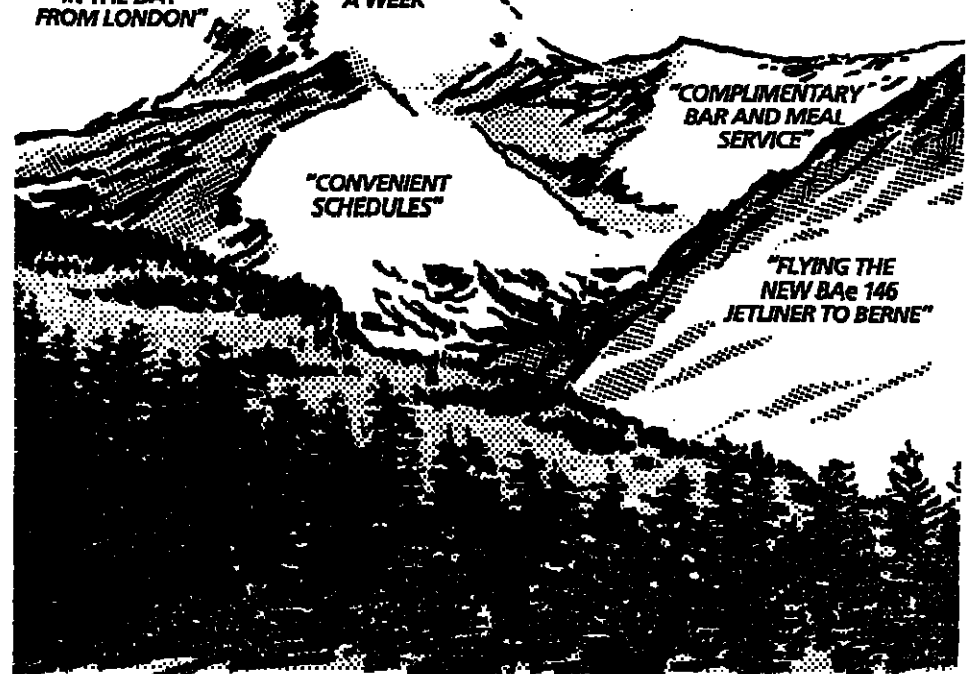
- DOWN
- Customs duty (6)
  - Empty talk (6)
  - Left helpless (6)
  - Long grass cutter (6)
  - Chief (4)
  - Supple (6)
  - Nonemary (6)
  - Promissory note (6)



- (1,1,1)
- Text interpretation (10)
  - Single (3)
  - Not solid (6)
  - Product demand (6)
  - Rounded (6)
  - Bull planter (6)
  - Give money (6)
  - Fixed support (4)

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16 Thames 17 Wok 19 Nameplate 24 Insulting 28 Step  
26 Pronto 27 Yippee  
DOWN: 1 Hate 2 Back track 3 Seven 4 Orion 5 Fuel 6 Choice  
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BOOKS

# Many wonders, but few more wonderful than myth

James Fenton  
reviews an  
encounter with  
Antigone

ANTIGONES  
By George Steiner  
Oxford, £15

George Steiner is right to argue that the *Antigone* of Sophocles holds a special and privileged place in the history of our literature and thought. Indeed, I am sure there will be readers who remember that accompanied the first reading of Greek tragedy, the excitement of the relationship between teacher and pupil, as the one leads the other into the presence of the supreme masterpiece of what our educational system used to consider the supreme literature.

For the pupil, these early encounters with great art will always tend to be the reverse of critical. It is the pupil who will be judged by his response to the text. The summits of art are like awesome courtrooms into which we are brought, by our teachers, to be tried. Never again in our lives will we have such a strong predilection to admire. And, if we have good teachers, there will be double pleasure in this admiring, since it is not merely a way of telling ourselves "now we are entering adulthood"; it is also a way of thanking our teachers.

What Professor Steiner retains in his writings, and what gives them their unique flavour, is an eternal sense of teacher and pupil standing together before the masterpiece.

The teacher-Steiner is fond of emphasizing how many books have been written and yet how little we know, how much has been lost, how impossible it would be to master a single branch of scholarship to any satisfactory degree. The child-Steiner responds by making enormous lists, by counting up the number of versions of *Antigone* there have been, by doing more reading in the tradition of this particular myth than the teacher-Steiner has the right to expect.

Now the teacher-Steiner emphasizes that the important thing to do is not merely to make lists, but to establish the canonical texts, the important moments in the history of thought and feeling, the significant figures: Hegel, Heidegger, Kierkegaard, Hölderlin - these gigantic sensibilities, stern judges indeed. But

by the time the child-Steiner appears to have mastered the canon, the teacher-Steiner, we may be sure, will have moved on. Scholarship is not, for this pair, an activity which will lead to some finite measurable achievement. It is an activity which takes place eternally in the world of the impossible. The jealous teacher will not let the child grow up.

So, here is the latest extraordinary work from Professor Steiner's pen. It is not a particularly long book, but it is dense with reference and difficulty, written in terms of a rhetoric which is very often, captivating, sometimes quite infuriating. The subject is the way the play *Antigone* has been read over the centuries in Europe, and what has been made of it. But if you want to this book for one or two obvious pieces of information, you would find yourself referred elsewhere. For instance, it might be interesting to hear the full story of Anouilh's *Antigone* and the attitudes to its performance in occupied France. But this story is referred to rather than told. To tell it would have been too obvious.

One gets, with Professor Steiner, a very strong sense of significant individuals, and of texts. But with history and with societies, he becomes impatient. Individuals call out to each other across the ages. They do not seem really to belong to societies - although they might, for the purposes of myth-making, have an attitude to the polis. So, Heinrich Böll is commended for his subtlety in using the *Antigone* myth in connection with the Baader-Meinhof case. But the commendation is so sketchy as to make one wonder whether Steiner is really interested in

the profound implications of the comparison (A comparison which, as he mentions, caught on like anything in West Germany). The difference between Böll and Steiner is that the former, whether rightly or wrongly, is arguing an immediate political issue as a responsible citizen of a country; Steiner can't help turning it into an aesthetic issue. Politics turn to rhetoric in his hands.

The wilful character of Steiner's discussion at moments when one feels qualified to argue the toss with him makes one wonder, sometimes, about the value of his guidance into the remotest areas of thought. Of Verdi: "*Otello* is arguably, *Falstaff* is most certainly, superior to its source in regard to dramatic concision and emotional 'adulthood'." This is not, surely, an adult way to argue. Inserting quotation marks at every moment when your case most needs defending. But then, Shakespeare does produce some odd feelings in Steiner, perhaps because of the notorious difficulty in making general remarks about tragedy which apply, in any sensible way, to the English contribution to the tradition.

At the centre of the book is a contention that the Greek myths have been so fundamental to our thought that, with one and a half exceptions, no new myths have been added to the basic stock. The exceptions are Don Juan (a fundamental myth because recognized as such by Kierkegaard - about whom Steiner writes extremely well) and Faust (which is not really an exception because there is an element of Prometheus in him).

Now Steiner can maintain this position first because he has (for reasons I do not understand) excluded all the Jewish-Christian elements in our tradition of thought, thereby cutting out most rival sources of myth. Secondly, because of his definition of myth, which seems to be a story which is taken up and passed from author to author in different versions, like the *Antigone* story. Shakespeare is disallowed as a creator of myths, because according to Steiner there has not been a plethora of other Hamlets, other



George Steiner tells us what to make of the Antigone myth

Leans, other Macbeths. But, of course, (a) Sophocles had a head start on Shakespeare, and (b) Shakespeare's plays were in fact immediately transformed by subsequent theatrical tastes and authors. In another mood, in another context, Steiner could and would have argued this beautifully.

There is, finally, in the third section of this book, a reading of *Antigone* itself, which is prefaced by a disclaimer on the part of the author to any depth of knowledge of Greek, but which hardly seems to expect its modest demeanour to be taken at face value. The child-Steiner is at pains to convince the teacher-Steiner that he has, in the matter of homework, over-fulfilled his norm once again.

In this context, I should like to suggest that it was unwise of the author to take his analysis of the origin of theatre so insistently back to the origin of language itself, at the conscious expense of ritual. To claim to know how a phrase might strike an audience, without telling us anything of serious value about the audience itself, and its rites, is a most peculiar procedure. After all, the Athenian tragedy was an evolved form of ritual, and this particular tragedy is about whether a particular ritual should or should not be performed. To leap over this argument back to the primal meeting of man and woman, old and young, language and misunderstanding - well, it is to ignore a very great deal.

There was a social world which produced *Antigone* the play; there was not merely the judging genius of Sophocles. When Professor Steiner tells us that in December 1943, the Germans killed off all the males of the village of Kalavrita in the Peloponnese, and that the women, in defiance of orders, went in a group to mourn for and bury the dead, it does not strike me (as it strikes Steiner) that life was responding to and indirectly remembering art. It strikes me that the women of that culture were the heirs of the same culture that produced the ritual *Antigone* insisted on performing - the burial of dead menfolk.

The master of the genre  
- Ronald Harwood  
Sunday Times

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## Some sharp personal records of the clan

Fiona MacCarthy

FACES OF PHILIP  
A Memoir of Philip Toynbee  
By Jessica Mitford  
Hennemann, £9.95



Philip Toynbee, 1981

In a typical episode of everyday incompetence, Philip Toynbee, on a visit to London in old age, took two buses going the wrong way and had to endure a long tube journey in rush hour before eventually succeeding in locating and buying himself a computerized chess-challenger with which he was delighted. A story which, told in a spirit of self-mockery, with his happy ending in the realms of new technology, with promise of interminable games-playing, reveals much that was both best and worst about the nature of this childlike and endearing and infuriating person.

Why were his friends, few of whom were fools, so willing to put up with a man who was so maddeningly volatile idealist, veering from Communism to religion, in life as in London often taking the wrong buses, and apt, in the mood, to be sick upon your carpet? Why did every girl in sight fall for the attractions of a figure whose appearance was curiously battered ("like a statue that's been out in the rain", wrote Ivan Moffat), not improved by a late blossoming of acne, and whose language of clothes was very

nearly incoherent? It was surely not just sex appeal, or S.A., as Philip's rather dim-witted mother quaintly called it, a term marvelously redolent of pre-war misspent youth. There was indeed more to him, for his friendships were enduring, as Jessica Mitford, in her vivid and compulsively readable short memoir of one of the key figures of that tragicomic generation, convincingly points out.

She is in a unique position as a memoir writer having, if not actually cleared up a large puzzle of Philip Toynbee's vomit from Rutland Gate Mews sitting room, at least done her best to conceal it with some newspaper: an experiment which was, I fear, not totally successful. This is the biography of shared experience, the sun of her own long-enduring friendship with her subject, dating back to her first marriage in the

thirties to Philip's fellow rebel Desmond Romilly, popularly known as Winston Churchill's Red Nephew, whose magazine *Out of Bounds* he worked for headily (if briefly) on the run from Rugby, in the vain hope - of fomenting revolution in England's public schools.

This is a domestic, not a literary memoir. The approach is partisan. It is amateur biography in the best tradition

of Frances Partridge's *Julia* and Harold Acton's memoir of Jessica's own sister Nancy Mitford. These are the personal records of the clan, drawn up from such prime sources as Philip Toynbee's correspondence with Desmond Romilly, which turned up unexpectedly in yet another of those long-forgotten suitcases; from interviews and correspondence with his wives and children; from the useful and huge cache of obituary material awaiting the biographers of all lost hosts and rebels - the compilation of one another's obits, which got posted to and for comment and amendment, being evidently a great preoccupation of past revolutionaries in the twilight of their lives.

Miss Mitford though affectionate is never sentimental. This memoir has the bracing tone one would expect from the author of *The Making of a Muckraker*. She is perfectly capable in death, as face-to-face, of telling Philip Toynbee not to be so silly. She is after all a professional questioner and her role in her life as licensed "Josie" has helped her in her task of doing a post-mortem on his puzzling contradictions. His ability, in youth, to be at one and the same time Communist Party member and a spare man at deb dances, staying on Party orders in the cottage of an unemployed miner with his white tie and tails secreted in his suitcase, ready to go off for the weekend at Castle Howard.

The oldest of the five short stories which make up Saul Bellow's new book, first published a decade ago. Rapped knuckles then for those critics who have described *Him with His Foot in His Mouth* as a sequel to *The Dean's December*. But the two do fall together naturally, as markers of a new depth of exegesis, both retro- and introspective, in a writer who has never been exactly skittish. Not that Bellow lacks a sense of humour, even when (as often in this collection) his thoughts are focused on eschatology.

The anaesthetist in me diagnosed hypertension - 250 over 165 were the numbers I came up with. His inner man was tugging with a stroke as the alternative to jail.

Bellow actually leans less heavily on humour than say Philip Roth or Joseph Heller; but he is a very Jewish writer. He is also an intellectual and, whenever he can get away with it, a loyal Chicagoan. He does on the Windy City ("Much knowledge of such [criminal] happenings was in Tanky's looks, in the puffiness of his face - an oedema of deadly secrets"), but above all for its mongrel immigrant population.

Against this background Woody Selbst, 60-year-old life contractor (offices, lobbies, lavatories) goes, the book's central question: "What do you do about death?" In Woody's case, it's the death of his father, and his answer is to climb into the hospital bed in the forlorn hope that the warmth of his body will prevent the heat leaving his father's. This after a lifetime of being betrayed by and having to cover up for the old man.

Several of the major characters in this collection find themselves struggling to accom-

## Nobody can tell the end

FICTION

John Nicholson

HIM WITH HIS FOOT IN HIS MOUTH AND OTHER STORIES  
By Saul Bellow  
The Allison Press/Secker & Warburg, £8.95

MEDITATIONS IN GREEN  
By Stephen Wright  
Hammish Hamilton, £9.95

modate still iridescent minds in rapidly fading bodies. Shawmut, the retired musicologist protagonist in the title story, has been at the mercy of his own cleverness all his life. A pathological deliverer of wounding one-liners, he is duped and bankrupted by his own brother. Families and finance are two of Bellow's favourite themes, and Jiah Brodsky, the central figure in my favourite of these stories, is perhaps the quintessential Bellow hero: a scholar who succeeds without effort or personal taint in one of the grubbier reaches of the real world. Brodsky is a financial analyst who dashes off his forecasts in the first hour of the day, and then turns with relief to a monograph on nineteenth-century Siberian ethnography.

Bellow's skill at flattering his

readers' intellectual vanity is an important ingredient in his success. His teasing is another. A minor character makes oblique reference to an event off-stage and often in the past. Ten pages later it is mentioned by a more significant figure, and the experienced Bellowites realize something is afoot. But it may be another ten before they discover what.

Brodsky reflects that the principle characteristic of our existence is suspense. "Nobody - nobody at all - can say how it's going to turn out." So with these stories, which are as satisfying as anything Saul Bellow has written. If there is a better living writer of fiction, I'd very much like to know who he or she is.

In another week, Stephen Wright's *Meditations in Green* would have deserved more attention. James Griffin, an Intelligence Corps conscript in the Vietnam War, interprets aerial photographs. Occasionally he is sent off with a ground patrol or required to witness an interrogation session supervised by Sgt. Mars. The allusion may be heavy-handed, but there's nothing unsuitable about Mars's techniques, nor any question of his priorities when the base is overrun. Ignoring the hand-to-hand fighting, he makes straight for the interrogation building, where it takes just four clips of his M16 and a fragmentation grenade to conclude the interrogation. The story of Griffin's transformation from fresh-faced College boy to crippled junkie is a brilliant piece of anti-war propaganda, much blacker than *Catch-22*, more credible than *Dispatches*. Paris of it call for a strong stomach, but there will be no better book written about this loathsome war.

## Poet, joker, intellectual and Pseud

Philip Howard

SWALLOW  
By D. M. Thomas  
Gollancz, £8.95

na's ad-lib performance, the other contestants, and their characters, perform an intricate dance of prose and poetry, reality and fantasy, Moscow and Washington. The deliberations of the judges at the Olympiad enable D. M. Thomas to mock the critics of his previous novels. Is the performance sexist and pornographic, or a dark tragedy of the human condition? Is it plagiarism, a charge that has been levelled at parts of Thomas's last two novels. One of the themes in

this book is plagiarism, or the prose behind poetry. And the work "plagiarized" this time, not so much by quotation as by scandalous paraphrase, is King Solomon's Mines, with the introduction of necrophilia, cannibalism, and other goings-ons to turn poor Sir Rider Haggard.

It is brilliant in parts; moving in parts; funny in parts; and pseud and silly in parts. But the parts never come together to make a coherent novel. *The White Hotel* was a pointillist picture that should have won the Booker Prize. This is the gaudy pattern of a kaleidoscope. Thomas is partly our darling swallow; but he is also Oozlum Bird.

## The corrosive secret of the plot

Elaine Feinstein

THE PORK BUTCHER  
By David Hughes  
Constable, £5.95

Kestner's has not been a happy life. His wife sees their marriage in acid retrospect from her deathbed. The only savour in his own existence for 40 years has been sunny tastes and textures: home-cured ham, potted pork, and sausages of his own making. His daughter, too, has known herself unloved by her husband. Indeed, she married only to escape her sense of some secret hidden away in her father and corroding him, so that only by a constant stream of bad jokes can he keep up the fiction of ordinary humanity.

That corrosive secret is the centre upon which the book turns; and it is a more complex matter than Kestner imagines when he sets out to recover it.

once told he cannot expect to live more than a few months. And so it is that he loads delicacies into his car; and with his daughter, sets out from Lübeck to confront, in the French village of Lascaud-sur-Marne, the most intense experience of love and horror of his own life.

But Europe has changed. Rather to Kestner's surprise, the French see Germans now only as customers. The famous

church, at the centre of his own story, has been made over into a museum; and as he tries to ease his conscience with confessing his own part, it becomes very clear that such reminders are most unwelcome.

Invited (to the daughter's astonishment) into the politician's luxurious home he is given the clearest possible advice to press the matter no further; his dogged persistence reveals he is linked uncomfortably to the Mayor by more than he could have wished. This is a short fierce novel, which rises to a superb dramatic climax, and in which only Kestner is allowed even an ambiguous sense of redemption.

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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Simply harrowing

Touring the Royal Highland Show in Edinburgh last week, the Queen recognized one of her farm managers and left her official party to talk to him. The manager was standing beside a piece of agricultural equipment and the Queen, clearly impressed, asked him to explain how it worked. "How much is it?" she then asked. "£24,000 ma'am," he replied. There was a sharp intake of breath. "Who on earth would pay that much?" she asked. To which he replied awkwardly, "You just have, ma'am".

● Despite all the principled fuss about not setting a rate, Liverpool city council is inviting ratepayers to start making a few down payments. Incredibly, a few numbers have responded, Pavlov-like, and are turning up at the town hall chequebook in hand.

### Le Carré land

As speculation continues over the fate of Andrei Sakharov, Kremlin watchers now believe that rumours of his death may have been deliberately spread by the KGB. They began after a 30-second telephone call on June 1 to a journalist in Florence, apparently Sakharov's wife, Yelena Bonner saying "he is no longer with us". But searches show no record of any calls from Russia to Florence that day, and unspecified clues in the conversation suggest the call in fact came from London. One reason the KGB might want the West to believe Sakharov dead is that having been denounced by the western press it could then triumphantly produce him alive and well. Another is that by showing Sakharov evidence that the world believes him dead, his morale could be broken and he might publicly recant.

### Dear John?

The strained relations between *Private Eye's* "Dear Bill" collaborators, editor Richard Ingrams and John Wells, are nearing breaking point. Wells is insisting on performing his Denis Thatcher act at the Barbican next month with the London Symphony Orchestra - which Ingrams has mercilessly pilloried for years. Wells tells me he never reads the music gossip and, in any case, *Private Eye* is banned from his household because of its scurrilous gossip.

● A new book, *Women at the Wire*, tells of the Greenham protesters' doleful summer last year. After the Tory election victory they were reduced to celebrating a full moon to raise their spirits. One admitted in her diary of May 12: "I am worried... even *The Guardian* is slapping off Greenham at the moment".

### Premature

The urbane Edward J. Streater, US embassy minister in London under no fewer than three ambassadors since 1977, is at last to become an ambassador himself - to the OECD in Paris. I disclose this with some trepidation. Last year the *Sunday Telegraph* erroneously reported that he was to be the next US ambassador to Nato and an embarrassed Streater had to spend many subsequent hours replying to letters of congratulation.

BARRY FANTONI



What a relief. For a moment I thought you were a member of the diplomatic community

### Unrepentant

Neil Kinnock was swift to refute a recent suggestion that he sponsored an alleged Soviet-front organization called the Friends of Afghanistan. Labour's defence and disarmament spokesman, Dennis Davies, is apparently not so sensitive. He is among about 30 MPs who signed a recent early day motion in the Commons supporting "the reforms initiated by the April 1978 revolution which advanced the rights of peasants and workers, particularly women." It was the same revolution, of course, that brought to power President Taraki, the Marxist who signed the Afghan-Soviet friendship treaty which brought in the first Russian "advisers".

### The other half

Revelations continue of the way that leaders of the Socialist Republic of Klingon - locked in dispute with striking nursery workers - have privatized the care of their own offspring. Like his leader, Margaret Hodge, deputy housing chairman Chris Bromley employs a live-in nanny for his sons, aged six and nine, who attend the fee-paying King Edward's Prep School in Hampstead.

PHS

One of the many things that distinguishes Mrs Thatcher's Government from previous Tory administrations (though not from Labour ones) is the weight that it attaches to private ownership as a means of achieving political ends. Yet ministers are having remarkable difficulty in persuading private individuals to seize the opportunity thrown up by privatization to share in the ownership of national assets - witness the uneasy debut of Enterprise Oil this week.

Since Mrs Thatcher took office in 1979 private individuals have been net sellers of more than £13bn worth of shares, mainly to the insurance companies and pension funds. These institutions are, in effect, the chief underwriters not just of Enterprise Oil, but of the whole privatization programme, which so far as failed to slow the fall in the proportion of shares owned by private individuals. Some estimates as little as a quarter of all UK quoted shares by value are now in private hands.

While ministers have reason to be grateful for the safety net that insurance company and pension fund underwriters place under difficult issues like Britoil and Enterprise Oil, some are also beginning to recognize that the big investment institutions offer a neutered and sanitized form of ownership that confers little responsibility, and no sense of involvement in the economy, on individual investors.

In today's polarized political climate the investment institutions appear uncomfortably suspended between the twin extremes of public ownership and fundamentalist capitalism - both implausible engines of the enterprise culture to which the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, was pointing in his recent Maitz lecture.

In crude ideological terms the insurance companies and pension

### As Enterprise Oil comes hesitantly to market

John Plender urges wider measures to spread the ownership of British industry

## Let's all have a share of the action

funds are thus tempting targets for irreverent Thatcherites. At a more sophisticated level, it is argued, a return to non-institutional ownership could add flexibility to the labour market; a share in the equity of Great Britain Ltd might make people more tolerant of shifts in the share of income from labour to capital and more responsive to changing market conditions, so reducing transitional unemployment.

In practice little has been done. Mr Alex Fletcher, minister for corporate and consumer affairs, has expressed enthusiasm for share shops in the high street. Yet it is a moot point how many British stock-brokers would know what to do with a retail broking client, in a share shop or anywhere else.

While big US brokerage houses such as E. F. Hutton or Dean Witter derive anything up to 80 per cent or more of their revenues from retail personal customer broking commissions in branches across the country, British brokers have waxed fat on wholesale, predominantly

London-based business from fast-growing institutions. The art of selling is, to put it euphemistically, underdeveloped in the British broking fraternity.

As for spreading share ownership through privatization, it seems a convoluted means to a subsidiary end. The need to find buyers for perhaps £3½bn worth of shares in British Telecom has admittedly encouraged merchant bankers Kleinwort Benson to take its BT sales campaign to private individuals with unprecedented vigour. But the bank does not claim to have found a wholly fool-proof way of overcoming the past tendency of private investors to sell out of privatized companies. Loyalty bonuses for holding the shares for a given period only defer the evacuation.

Giving the 16 million private subscribers of British Telecom the chance to nurse a solitary egg in a single investment basket (plus a discount on the phone bill) no more amounts to a policy on share ownership than the rag-bag of privatization stocks adds up to a

balanced portfolio. And other government incentives, such as the Business Expansion Scheme, have been criticized because the investor ends up with a stake in only a restricted set of companies.

The structural changes now taking place in the City, which involve the abolition of minimum commissions on share deals, may help change the picture as brokers look for more personal customers in a more competitive climate. Clearing banks such as Barclays, which has forged links with stockbroker De Zoete and Bevan, have branch networks that can be used to approach a wider public.

Interestingly, experience in the United States suggests that retailers may provide a more effective route to expanding share ownership. While recently deregulated US banks have plunged into discount brokerage aimed at experienced investors, the biggest retailer in America - Sears, Roebuck - has started to sell shares to customers in its stores through its Dean Witter subsidiary. Of the Sears customers who have been opening brokerage accounts at the rate of several thousand a month, some 60 per cent are first-time brokerage clients - an apparent reversal of the similar, if less extensive, US trend towards institutionalization.

It is the tax system, however, that provides the chief explanation for the growth of institutional saving. And while Mr Lawson has put a modest damper on the process by removing life assurance premium relief in the budget, the key to marked change lies in attacking the much larger flow of money going into pension funds, and in providing direct incentives for individual share ownership.

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The author is editorial director of Retail Banker International.

### When talk is taboo: Richard Owen on a new Kremlin crackdown

## Chernenko, walling out the West

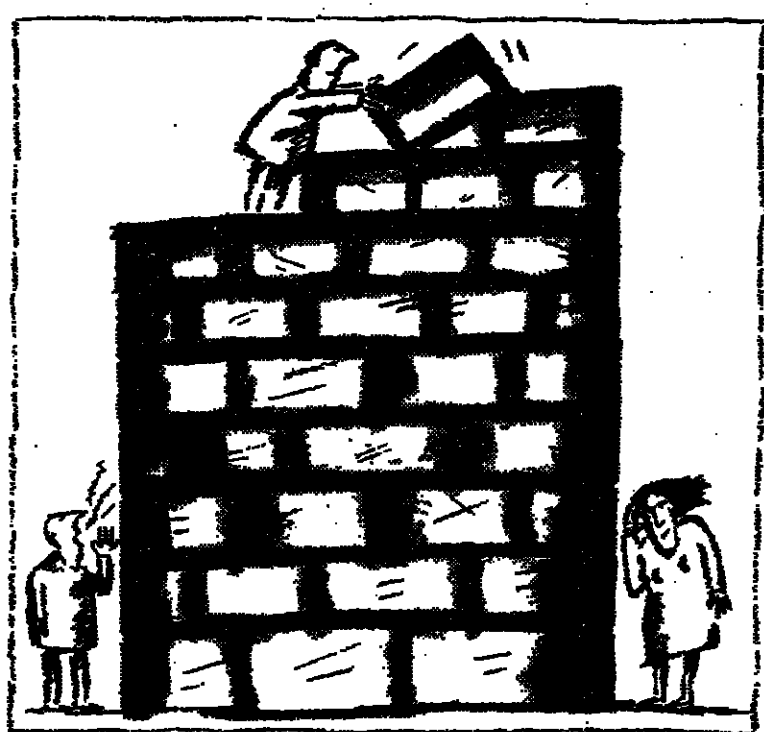
Moscow  
Marina is a young Russian girl with a lively sense of fun and little interest in Marxism-Leninism. She said as much recently to the Moscow youth paper *Moskovskii Komsomol*, and sparked off an extraordinary public debate on her lifestyle, which largely involves drinking in bars and meeting foreigners. Sleazy, disgraceful, profoundly un-Soviet, fumed many readers, including a 20-year-old medical student. "People like Marina are my deadliest enemies," he wrote.

But for every sternly orthodox young communist there are those who hanker after a western lifestyle and find mixing with foreigners the next best thing. "I lived with my parents in England, Austria and Sweden," wrote 17-year-old Natalia, evidently from a diplomatic family. "I have seen the beautiful life abroad and understand that this is the only way to live." Natalia said she was going out with a West German, but was keeping it quiet in case it counted against her at school.

In similar vein Christina, aged 20, told *Moskovskii Komsomol* she sought out western men in bars because Russian boy friends could offer her nothing. "Don't try and tell me there is a more interesting life than the one I lead. People have adapted to material well-being throughout history and they always will."

The Soviet authorities have long been worried by the influence on Russia youngsters of western life styles, including fashion, pop music and the anti-authoritarian attitudes that tend to go with them. But in the present chilly East-West climate, the Kremlin is clamping down with more harshness and determination than usual on contacts between Russians and foreigners, passing severe new laws in an attempt to eradicate any contact between Soviet citizens and westerners not approved by the authorities.

The Kremlin cannot of course prevent tourists from falling into conversation with Russians in Moscow or Leningrad, or from selling goods and consumer goods to them. But a climate is now being created in which the first is becoming as illegal as the second. The message from the Kremlin



under President Chernenko is loud and clear: those Russians who had begun to lose their fear of contacts with foreigners must be brought back in line. Russia is in an aggressively isolationist mood and the drawbridge is up. "Stop Marina!" said the *Moskovskii Komsomol* article, adding that the authorities would be severe on any foreign students who came to next year's youth festival in Moscow with the idea of "forcing the values of the so-called free world on us".

The new rulings and warnings are aimed not so much at tourists, who have official guidance and schedules as at foreign diplomats and correspondents resident in Moscow whose job it is to know about matters ranging from dissidents to Kremlin politics. Americans are a particular target.

Foreigners have been obliged to live in guarded ghettos in Russia since the time of Ivan the Terrible. But recently new fences topped with barbed wire have gone up around foreigners' compounds in Moscow, and the police who guard the

entrances have been instructed to vet Russian visitors more stringently, a move which intimidates Muscovites from entering at all.

The US embassy in Moscow is described almost daily in the Soviet press as a nest of spies and provocateurs, and the anti-American atmosphere has had an effect. Russians who used to walk their dogs on the pavement outside the embassy and pause to chat to diplomats now pass by fearfully on the other side. Leading Soviet writers due to attend a literary function at the US embassy this month were ordered not to go and were further instructed not to accept invitations to travel to the United States for at least six months.

The climate of intimidation makes it more difficult for journalists and diplomats to carry out their work, especially since one of the new laws makes it a crime to pass on to foreigners "information that constitutes a professional secret". The law, Article 13 of the criminal code of the Russian Federation, gives the police very wide powers, since almost

anything is a "professional secret" in Russia, from the price of meat to the number of taxis in Moscow. Another new law, about to come into effect, imposes a fine of 50 roubles on citizens who invite foreigners to stay at their homes without informing the police.

For Mr Arthur Hartman, the US ambassador, there is only one possible response: "A refusal to tolerate harassment" of westerners and a firm threat of retaliation if westerners are victimized for contacting Russians. Mr Hartman this month warned the Kremlin that the United States was concerned about recent incidents involving American journalists, diplomats and tourists. Western diplomats said he was referring in particular to an assault on the American consul in Leningrad as he was leaving a restaurant after meeting a Russian, and to harassment of American correspondents, including two *Associated Press* journalists accused of failing to inform the authorities that one of their Russian contacts intended to defect to the West (the charge was denied). Tass said the journalists had "instigated and abetted the crime".

"What the new decrees mean", commented one diplomat, "is that Russians must not tell us anything, and if they do we must tell the authorities."

In practice contacts between Russians and westerners continue, and some Muscovites believe the current clampdown is a passing phase. The history of Russia's relations with the West certainly suggests that. But in the meantime the laws can be used to curtail legitimate political or commercial contacts as well as to stop young girls hanging around in bars. The message in both cases - as a former Soviet defector put it in a letter to *Pravda* at the end of May - is that Russia is better off closing the gates against the "nightmare" of life in the West. "I saw the horrors of capitalism with my own eyes," he told readers, having explained his defection as a Soviet trade official in Denmark and West Germany. "Without exception, anyone who leaves our country is headed for a poverty stricken existence. In the West there is no future."

## Pit violence - down on the Rand

pre-union era of paternalism backed when necessary by brute force and the mass deportation of recalcitrant workers to the tribal reserves, where they can easily be replaced from the large pool of unemployed black labour.

Founded in August, 1982, the NUM now claims the membership of some 70,000 of the 428,000 blacks working for the 34 gold-mining companies which are members of the chamber and the 56,000 who are employed in its 55 collieries. The NUM's own officials concede that not more than 15,000 are fully paid-up members, and that it is as yet recognized on only eight gold mines and five collieries. The chamber cited this narrow base of representation as justification for going ahead with the rejected pay offer.

The NUM's influence is greater than these numbers would suggest, however. Any agreement it negotiates with the employers inevitably becomes the norm for the entire industry, since it would be impossible to offer non-unionized workers less than union members. Nor can anyone be certain how many of the more than 400,000 mine workers who are not members of the union might come out in sympathy if a strike was called. Those who did would be doing so illegally under South African labour law.

To have organized a union at all in an industry where 97 per cent of

the black labour force are migrants by law is something of an achievement. Black workers live in bachelor hostels on the mine compounds, and are forced to leave their families behind, either in South Africa's own tribal reserves, from which 60 per cent of them come, or in neighbouring countries such as Lesotho and Mozambique, which supply the balance of the labour force.

No one disputes the potential bargaining power of black mine workers in an industry that is so crucial to the health of the South African economy. Gold alone accounts for 45 per cent of export earnings, and furnishes the exchequer with its biggest single source of domestic revenue. The only question is whether Mr Ramaphosa may have committed his union to a trial of strength for which it is not yet ready.

It is his bad luck to be trying to establish the credibility of his union, and his leadership, at a time when the general economic climate and a depressed gold price are not conducive to big wage increases. Indeed, the latest pay offer is lower than almost any granted unilaterally by the chamber - admittedly starting from a very low base level - in the decade before the NUM came on the scene. Many blacks seem likely to ask themselves whether collective bargaining has brought any real benefits.

Michael Hornsby

### Ronald Butt

## Just the job - or one on top?

Mr Neil Kinnock apparently believes that the Government's weakest spot when the next election comes will be unemployment, and on this, if on nothing else, he is probably right. A government wins or loses elections more on the voter's memory of its successes, failures and attitudes during its period of power as a whole than on some such sudden action as a pre-election boom. The danger is that at the end of this parliament the electorate will remember that, if the restraints for which Mrs Thatcher asked and got support during her first parliament have been rewarded by a degree of economic recovery, this has not been accompanied by the expected fall in an unacceptable level of unemployment.

To say this in no way supports Mr Francis Pym's contention that the Government set too much store by the assault on inflation in its first term. If Mrs Thatcher had weakened on this, as he wanted, the long-term employment problem would have been still more acute. The attack on inflation and the employment shake-out were the essential prerequisites of the more productive economy on which rests the hope of more firmly based jobs.

But this does not mean the Government can afford, morally or politically, to rest on its policies and wait for the sunrise industries to generate prosperity in their own and other areas to increase employment. What looked like courageous facing of facts in the last parliament could look like callous indifference this.

But what is the Government to do? It has rightly preferred to take micro-economic action where it could deal with particular unemployment situations rather than attempt macro-economic stimulation of the economy with money in the hope of creating jobs. But 3,029,000 people are now registered as out of work, which is an all-time record. Most significantly, 1,200,000 have been without work for more than a year. According to recent Treasury forecasts, unemployment ought not to be rising now but it is. The school-leavers start to come into the figures from June onwards, which means sharp rises for the next three months. More to the point, instead of falling, the seasonally adjusted figures have been rising over the last six months by an average of about 15,000 monthly, despite recovery.

But there are deeper questions than that to be asked. Some ministers have long questioned in private the validity of the present employment statistics, doubting how far the 3 million unemployment figure really represents reality. In part, of course, the questioning relates to the operation of the so-called black economy. This is something that needs investigation, but nobody knows how to do it.

The black economy takes three forms. There are the people in a regular job who do extensive untaxed work in their spare time. There are those who work exclusively in the black economy without claiming benefit. There are those who work in the black economy while signing on. The probability is that the black economy exists more in the form of double-jobbing than in supplementing unemployment benefit with undeclared work. But

even the former represents work which would be reflected in the employment figures, if it were done in an orthodox way.

Double-jobbing means, after all, that one man is doing, in addition to his own taxed work, a second job in his spare time, which under a different taxation system might be done by someone else. That must affect the employment figures (quite apart from the effect on them of those who collect benefits as well as doing some work) and like much else it is a consequence of the present interaction of benefits and tax at a low threshold which produces the unemployment and poverty traps. It means that one man may do the work that might otherwise be done by say one and a half, and this concentration of more work into fewer hands has a certain resemblance to what is happening in pay. The real earnings of those in work rise while the numbers without work rise also.

Then there are the sharp differences in kinds of unemployment. Thus in the north, where old industries are dying, those who worked in them too often have no alternative prospects whatever training is available, while in the south there are large numbers of unemployed who could benefit from retraining. So should money be devoted to training in areas of structural high unemployment, where old skills are no longer required if this diminishes the money available for training in the south where there is a more real demand for it? Charitably money could not be wasted in diverting jobs from one area to another with no net effect.

Again, how can London possibly be said to have the unemployment figures attributed to it when the hotels and restaurants of the capital are almost entirely staffed by foreign workers from the Mediterranean and farther afield because there are no Londoners able or willing to do the work, or do it at an acceptable price? Is it really because they will not do this kind of work? Or is it because many of those available are of low-grade work-potential who don't fit the jobs? I have heard a Cabinet minister say with some justification that, on the figures, there is no real unemployment in London; but if that is so, why is unemployment benefit paid?

Unemployment is not a single problem but a congeries of inter-related problems varying from place to place, industry to industry and age group to age group. These different components need to be separated so that what can be tackled is tackled. Tackling need not take the form of subsidies; it might take the form of tax-structure reform. We need to know how real the figures are, and what the target areas for action ought to be.

The Government clearly cannot rely solely on sunrise industries to solve the problem of the unemployed. If the impact of high American interest rates makes money dearer, the Government's problem could become even harder. But that is no reason for shutting eyes and hoping for the best. The Government's fate probably does depend more on jobs than on any other single question. The sooner the problem is analysed more closely the better.

### John P. Harris

## When agony was only a twinge

Answers to correspondence selected from *The Girl's Own Paper*, 1886-87.

Josephine. - Your symptoms point to tight-lacing - red nose, spots, bad digestion, bad breath, etc. A fine woman with a handsome figure should measure 26 inches round the waist, and in later life 28. The modern girl, with a waist like a tobacco-pipe, and bulging out above and below like a bloated-looking spider, may solace herself with the assurance that her liver is cut in half, and that she would make an admirable specimen for a lecturer to descant upon. We advise her to bequest her remains to some hospital for the benefit of science and the warning of others.

S. Mearns. - We do not recommend the profession you name. It is one of great temptation, and such a hindrance to spiritual life and progress. It is also exceedingly trying to the health. Ella must put her name on her mother's card. Young ladies of twenty-one do not have separate cards.

Glady. - A schoolgirl of fifteen should devote her thoughts and energies to her education. We suppose your parents are still paying for it, in which the duty is a still greater one; but in any case, even if you were of age (21), you ought to be ashamed of yourself for encouraging a silly, unreasoning love for a strange man. We do not know what "griffin-like style of beauty, awfully handsome" may be. That of some ferocious murdering bandit perhaps. You have no business to be looking at strange men, bandit or not.

G.S.E. - You should have asked for the address of the young man who paid for another ticket for you when you had lost your purse, and at once returned the money lent; and you should also have told your family of the circumstances, and of his having taken advantage of the favour rendered to speak to you on subsequent occasions.

Via. - Your sister could certainly get a separation, and could protect herself and property from her worthless husband, and she could punish him if he were caught.

Blanche S. - We fear you are not qualified for the situation of companion, as you spell badly, your

grammar is not always correct, and you write a very poor hand. There are nine mistakes in your letter. Merle. - Certainly, two sisters may marry a father and son respectively. There is no law - Divine nor human - against it. Consult the table given in the Prayer Book. Had the son of your brother-in-law, been your sister's son, naturally you could not have married your nephew; but this man is no relation to you.

Majorie. - Perhaps your canary is a female. Jennie. - Whistling is not well-bred, practised by either man or woman. But in absolute privacy at home many things may be permitted, and this among them. At the same time we meet with certain rare instances in which it has been raised to a really beautiful art, and then it is sanctioned even in society as a curious accomplishment.

Hope, Eva, Elaine and Cecilia all send us manuscripts of verse to read, and, as usual, we find the same characteristics, ie lack of original thought, mere rhymed prose, and a general tendency to morbidness. But writing such things does no harm. Girls must have some outlet for their feelings.

Dalkeith Lassie. - A servant should never knock at any door but a bedroom door. If there be, no manservant to open a carriage door, the parlourmaid (who has to undertake the duties of butler, footman or valet) must do so. We are very glad that you and your fellow servants enjoy our paper. Your letter does you credit.

Toothache. - You ought to have the heartache as well as the toothache. The man who presumed to propose, and induced you to make him promise of marriage, without obtaining your parents' consent, was highly dishonourable. And now that he wants you privately to take the final and irrevocable step, and to act like a traitor to your kind, like a cowardly scoundrel, who ought to be horsewhipped. Confess all to your parents, and beg their forgiveness and protection from so base a man.

Sirena. - If you eat hot cake or buttered bread, of course take off one glove at afternoon tea.





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## FROM TSAR TO COMMISSAR

Insecurity is primarily a state of mind and not a state of affairs. The Soviet system, based on the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, is inherently insecure. Insecurity is central to its rhetoric and its practice. It will not be secure, in the psychological sense, until it has eliminated all challenges to its power. Since that power has never been legitimized in the ballot box, and presupposes the absence of intellectual disagreement, it can never rest until it has eliminated both the capacity to challenge its power and the existence of individual minds with the freedom to question its premises. So long as there are individuals capable of free thinking, therefore, Marxism-Leninism will be under threat and it will be insecure. So long as it refuses to expose its system to the ballot box, and to recognize the possibility of the loss of power through that procedure, it will remain justifiably insecure about its ability to hold on to power other than through coercive means. Marxism-Leninism will never, on principle, subject itself to the variables of the liberal democratic system which allows for alternative political arguments to gain the ascendancy while recognizing the possibility that they will also subsequently lose it.

In his speech yesterday to the Bow Group Mr Michael Heseltine reflected on the place of tyranny and insecurity in Russian history. He suggested that the roots of what we sometimes take to be "Soviet behaviour" originate to some extent in a permanent feature of the Russian experience combining an aptitude for tyranny with a sense of territorial insecurity leading to the permanent extension of the defensive perimeter. He accepts that the concept of "Holy Russia" has now been replaced by an atheistic ideology which

provides a convenient political justification for permanent expansion. Mr Heseltine suggested that the West's long term interest must be to encourage an increased sense of security in Moscow, in the hope that the Soviet leaders would direct more of their resources to the genuine interests of their people and their society. He returned to the theme once described by Lord Home when Foreign Secretary as based on the view that far communists are less of a threat than thin ones. "Soviet prosperity and prosperity in Eastern Europe might just develop from the inside a structure which felt confident to experiment with a more liberal and de-centralized economic system", said Mr Heseltine.

There are dangers here. They spring from a natural desire in the West to see what is best in Marxism-Leninism and to hope, in the face of the evidence, that it is redeemable. There is also a danger in the argument that because Tsarist Russia at its worst was a tyranny, the Russians deserve and expect to live under a dictatorship. Indeed Mr Heseltine was ill-advised to take Peter the Great as his Tsarist model, ignoring the very considerable political liberalization which occurred under the Tsar in the ten years before the Bolshevik coup.

The question which must remain central to our relations with the Soviet Union and its client states in East Europe, is: have the Russian people made it so unpleasant because that is their tradition, or do they regard Marxism-Leninism as an alien imposition on the character of Russia as do the people of the Ukraine, Latvia, the Poles and all the other captive nations of the Soviet empire?

Governments must obviously

deal with governments, but we should also recognize that no Communist Party can give us evidence of popular support behind it. The Soviet system speaks of peaceful coexistence, but that encompasses the notion of warlike coexistence as well. Soviet leaders take every opportunity to manipulate Western opinion and to appeal to Western peoples above the heads of their government. Mr Heseltine, echoing Lord Carrington's distaste for "megaphone diplomacy" is also keen to keep the volume down. But the West should remember that though the Soviet Government and its proxies are unelected, they have to respond to some public pressures, which they try to suppress.

Those pressures are at their most sensitive in Eastern Europe. As Europeans we should appeal to other Europeans across the central divide. The Soviets might eventually come to recognize that their own national security within Mother Russia would be enhanced, rather than prejudiced, by loosening control over their empire in Eastern Europe.

In Russia itself there may be a passivity, an absence of a democratic tradition, which is not surprising given the suppression of the past and the determination of the Communist Party to eliminate any vestige of democratic culture over the past sixty years. Patriotism can be mobilized in support of autocracy despite that oppression. We know that, but we also know that Russian society is not irredeemable. There are people and voices calling out from inside the Soviet fortress. They need evidence that we can hear them and that, because they clearly have not lost hope, we have not lost hope for them either.

## MAKING A REAL MARKET

Europe's weapons of budgetary battle must now be beaten back into ploughshares. The "common market", the Community's *raison d'être*, is in urgent need of cultivation. The rusty wire of indefensible national rules and restrictions trips up Europe's businessmen; it impedes and distorts trade between members of the EEC. The first post-Fontainebleau priority for the European Community should be a revision course in its declared aim of a free internal market.

Europe cannot compete with the United States or Japan out of small and insular economies. The EEC as a whole makes up a market more than twice as large as Japan's, and not far off the economic scale of the mighty United States; but internal divisions hamper both industrial development and international trade negotiations.

In manufactured trade, though there has been progress, too many "invisible" barriers have remained long after tariffs came down. National governments have clung on to differing safety standards laid down in pettifogging detail, resisting progress to clear and uniform principle. Governments have blatantly abused health laws to keep out competitive products. They have developed different operational standards (eg, in telecommunications), they have failed to abolish customs barriers.

With so much still to do to free manufactured trade, Europe has hardly begun to open its

service industries - in which, however, more than half of its citizens now earn their living. This imbalance is awkward and divisive. Mr Paul Channon, Britain's trade minister, points out that it is far easier to sell a German car in Britain than it is to sell British car insurance to a German. Since Britain continues to run a bigger trade deficit with West Germany than with any other economy, the British are bound to believe they should be entitled to earn more of their money back.

So, perhaps unsurprisingly, Britain is seeking to prove its European credentials by pressing for a freer market in services. It does not, of course, possess a public monopoly of European free trade virtue. The French and Germans are (at last) taking the lead in dismantling customs barriers, and it was they who took the lead in attempting the difficult destruction of Europe's internal currency barriers.

But it is not necessary to see this new European debate purely in terms of the horse-trading of national interests. The benefits of trade liberalization, unlike those of budgetary changes, do not flow to particular governments, but directly to Europe's citizens. They should make them, indeed, freer of national government control. Differing national qualifications, another device for restricting free trade in services, impede Europeans' ability to move around their Community in pursuit of their

business, their profession, or to sell their skills. (And their governments' air fare cartel does its best to prevent them moving around Europe at all.)

What is needed is the maximum of deregulation by national governments, coupled with the minimum of re-regulation by the European Commission. This is not an easy aim for governments to accept; it is, for example, very hard to loosen their grip on public procurement, through which they protect national industries from free competition. Nor does the Commission allow ways prove up to the job laid down for it. Its new Europe-wide customs declaration is a classic of bureaucratic "simplification". On the other hand, national standards have been springing up like weeds in new industries simply because Europe was too slow in developing its own.

Yet progress is possible. This year Europe should sign and seal a safety directive which will simplify manufactured trade. But a new impetus is needed towards the creation of the kind of European home market that will provide a firm base for international competition in everything from telecommunications to financial services. Heavy with dying industries, suffering from rising unemployment, seemingly unable to generate strong economic growth, the last things Europe can afford are artificial impediments to internal trade.

## TAMILS AND TERRORISM

President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka was asked in London this week about the parallels between the inter-communal strife in the North of his own island and that which has disfigured Ulster for the last 16 years - turning "Northern Ireland" into a generic term for an insoluble problem. He deftly deflected the point by demonstrating that Sri Lanka's troubles had not - in contrast to those nearer home - endured for a hundred years. But there are similarities of which his government is well aware.

As in Northern Ireland, last year's violence in Sri Lanka arose from the grievances of a discontented minority (the 13 per cent Tamil population) and a Sinhalese majority which felt itself overlooked by 50m Tamils in Southern India. As in Ulster, the Sri Lankan government has since instituted reforms in an attempt to eliminate discrimination over university places and jobs in the public service.

"I ask the Tamils, what do you want?" said an exasperated Jayewardene. The truth is that they want all manner of things, from the kind of reforms which have already been instituted to a separate state and even, for some, a Marxist one. As in

Ulster again there are certainly Marxist organizations who have found in the Tamil heartland of Northern Sri Lanka, a fertile field to cultivate.

The world loves an oppressed minority. Sri Lankan diplomats complain that one of the difficulties they face in Britain is the natural inclination we have to support the underdog. It is galling for Sri Lankans in Colombo to read of acts of terrorism which are undoubtedly being committed by militant Tamils in the North - and yet face the hostility of the world's press who never seem quite to get it right. British governments have been similarly outraged by the tendency abroad to glamourise the IRA and depict the Irish problem in simple colonialist terms.

But the Sri Lankans are already finding, as those British governments have found, that there is no simple answer. There is certainly no long term solution to be found by ignoring the rule of law. Perceptions abroad of the troubles on the island are only partly intuitive. They have also been inspired by reports from Sri Lanka and elsewhere, most notably from Amnesty International, which have poin-

ted to serious violations of human rights.

The decision to refuse entry visas to two British MPs was also counter-productive. No doubt it was the political complexion of one of them, rather than the absence of the president (the official reason) which prompted it. But President Jayewardene has promised that they can enter on his return, so the mistake should soon be corrected.

Counter-terrorism requires, good intelligence, incisive policing and impeccable care for the moderate majority, upon whose support the gunman relies for his infrastructure. That is how to erode the base which Tamil militants are said to have built up in Britain to raise funds for the hit-men at home.

At present there is an uncomfortable feeling that most of the agony in Sri Lanka is being borne by the men in the middle of the crossfire. It is usually so. But Sri Lanka has to learn the lessons so painfully absorbed by Britain and others, that there are no short cuts and no simple solutions. Otherwise its troubles may not just be as perplexing as those in Northern Ireland, but also as enduring.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Gambling on cost of pit closures

From Dr R. A. Bryer and Mr T. J. Brignall

Sir, Everyone agrees that "uneconomic" pits should be closed; the question is what does "uneconomic" mean?

The naive financial approach would compare full historic costs per tonne with current and projected selling prices. The sophisticated financial approach would compare current and projected replacement costs with current and projected prices.

However, as E. F. Schumacher (the Coal Board's chief economic adviser for many years) pointed out, conventional economic analysis is not applicable to coal because it is a non-renewable resource. Until we have guaranteed alternative sources of energy and know their costs we simply do not know what our coal reserves are "worth".

In this case market prices are a poor guide for making closure decisions, especially as it is virtually impossible to reopen pits once they have been closed. The correct criterion for closing a coalmine is that the energy expended in recovering its reserves will be greater than their energy content.

Current policy of simply exploiting the "best seams first" gambles that we will never regret leaving recoverable reserves in the ground.

To avoid the over-production of coal a corollary of slowing down the closure programme is simply the slowing down of the opening of new seams. Alternatively, demand for coal could be expanded by regenerating our manufacturing industry. Perhaps this is the best rationale for the coal strike.

Yours faithfully,  
R. A. BRYER,  
T. J. BRIGNALL,  
University of Warwick,  
School of Industrial and Business Studies,  
Gowley Road,  
West Midlands.

### Need for partnership in conservation

From the Chairman of the Nature Conservancy Council

Sir, Your leading articles of June 22 and 27 are to be warmly applauded. There are, however, three strands in it which may benefit from further amplification.

The Nature Conservancy Council believes that the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 is helpful and has encouraged fundamental changes in attitude both in the farming community and the general public, especially conservationists. Each party now is coming to realise that the other has legitimate claims on the countryside.

The new Act has some imperfections which need to be remedied quickly, because that very small minority who take advantage of certain loopholes must now be doing so deliberately, without any possible excuse of ignorance, in defiance of public opinion, the spirit of the law, and pleas for restraint so commendably pronounced by the National Farmers' Union and the Country Landowners' Association.

We need, however, to go further and forge a genuine partnership between farmers and conservationists. We, the NCC, are often attacked for taking too long over the reformation of the 4,000 or so sites of special scientific interest. One of the main reasons for this delay is the prolonged period needed for discussion between our limited staff and the 26,000 or so owners and occupiers.

Yet discuss we must, because only in this way is proper understanding created. The rewards from this approach are already beginning to appear, and the first steps towards partnership are beginning to be taken.

This brings me to my third point. Yesterday we launched our study, *Nature Conservation in Great Britain*. In it we review what has gone right or wrong for nature conservation in Britain since the war, and we then endeavour to outline how we see the way ahead till the turn of the century.

In this review perhaps the most striking feature is the appalling loss of many types of habitat in the wider countryside, though the sites of special scientific interest have been affected as well. This has come about largely through the financial structure of agriculture and the policy of maximising production.

We believe that nature conservation needs a prosperous agriculture, though not necessarily with the balance as it is today. We further believe that farmers should get their due reward not only from their produce but by being aided by appropriate fiscal and financial incentives which encourage them to do what is right by wildlife and its habitats, and which do not, as today, positively hasten the destruction of what is as much a part of our national heritage as our cathedrals, cottages and castles.

We are not primarily asking for additional money for the countryside, but the redirection of existing funding.

Such a radical change in attitudes and policies will not be easy to achieve, particularly within the framework of the European Community, though perhaps here Britain can give some sort of lead. It is a quest, however, that must be pressed with determination since otherwise, despite everyone's efforts, by the end of the century, if not sooner, in many parts of the country there will be little left.

Yours sincerely,  
W. H. N. WILKINSON, Chairman,  
Nature Conservancy Council,  
19/20 Belgrave Square, SW1,  
June 27.

### Giving the lie to gloom mongers

From Professor Stephen Cotgrove

Sir, There is nothing new about optimistic reports of the kind published by the Henley Centre for Forecasting (feature, June 25). Following *Limits to Growth* and the equally influential *Blueprint for Survival* in 1972, a former editor of *Nature* published *The Domesday Syndrome*. This was celebrated in *The Times* as an authoritative refutation of the gloom mongers. Yet the debate continues.

What is interesting is the way in which both optimists and pessimists choose experts and select evidence to support their rival positions. There is no mention in David Blake's review of pollution and acid rain, climatic changes from carbon dioxide in the upper atmosphere, massive deforestation and soil erosion as part of the long term price of increased food production. And why dismiss *Limits to Growth* as a polemic but accept the Henley Centre report as the last word?

Market mechanisms may well be able to deal with shortages by switching demand to substitutes. And science may possibly come up with technological fixes to replace exhausted materials. But there are not facts. They are all part of the cornucopian faith of the optimists.

Yours sincerely,  
STEPHEN COTGROVE,  
University of Bath,  
School of Humanities and Social Sciences,  
Claverton Down,  
Bath,  
Avon,  
June 25.

### Without benefit

From Mr David Pendrigh

Sir, On June 5 you published a letter from the Minister of State for Social Security about payment of retirement pensions during a strike at the department's payment computers at Newcastle. He advised that application for payable-order cases be made at one's local social security office, accompanied by the tear-off slip from the last payable order received.

In my case, this meant application to Irvine DHSS office (there being no local office on this island) to which I sent the required slip issued in March.

On June 12, I was told by Irvine it was necessary to have the approval of Newcastle but that a form of indemnity, if signed and returned promptly, could secure payment. The payment arrived on June 15.

What mainly concerns me now is that almost all other pensioners are being paid through post offices yet my wife's 13-week pension, due on or about July 8, seems likely also to be delayed like mine even if application is made locally, because of the unnecessary step of involving Newcastle as well.

Mr Boyson's letter to *The Times* did not mention this complication; nor were his department's arrangements advertised regularly in the national (Scottish) press.

Could not post offices have been authorised to issue payments by payable order too? After all, the sum built up over 13 weeks has been retained by the DHSS to its advantage - surely a disparity of treatment between one class of pensioners and the rest?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
DAVID PENDRIGH,  
Glen Mhor,  
Whiting Bay,  
Isle of Arran,  
June 20.

### Rising and falling

From Mr Bernard F. Sansom

Sir, Your headline, "Percentage of Oxbridge admissions from comprehensives falls", and the short piece on the front page, "Oxbridge places" both give a very misleading impression of the statistics in the article on page 3 (June 19).

For Oxford you reported that in 1977 only 466 of 1,154 applicants from comprehensive schools secured places, whereas in 1983 655 of 2,366 applicants were successful.

In spite of the fall in the proportion of successful from 40 per cent to 28 per cent the number of successful applicants therefore increased by 40 per cent. Surely that is nothing to worry about, and your comments can only be explained as a particularly perverse interpretation of Hutter's Law that "improvement means deterioration".

Yours faithfully,  
B. F. SANSON,  
8 Essex Street,  
Newbury,  
Berkshire,  
June 20.

### Upon the waters

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. T. Moody

Sir, After reading your articles on healthy eating I observed a lady feeding the ducks in St James's Park with wholesome bread.

Is this the ultimate in wildlife preservation?

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL MOODY,  
Ministry of Defence,  
Whitehall, SW1,  
June 22.

### Lost weekend?

From Professor Glyn Daniel

Sir, The current issue of *Le Figaro Magazine* (June 16), in a fine article entitled *Passer votre weekend chez Shakespeare*, recommends our French friends to visit Bourton-on-the-Water. But where is this village? Perhaps near Bourton-on-the-Rocks?

Yours faithfully,  
GLYN DANIEL,  
St John's College,  
Cambridge,  
June 17.

### Morpeth rail crash

From Mr P. C. Woodall

Sir, The recent derailment of an Inter-City sleeper train at Morpeth (report, June 25) prompted officers of the emergency services in attendance to describe the lack of serious injuries as a "miracle".

Having spent the 1970s working in close proximity to Britain's railway engineers, I think it important to place on record the fact that the current design of Inter-City rolling stock is the result of many years' painstaking research into those design and engineering considerations which, above all, allow maximum possible passenger safety in the rare event of a collision.

Britain's railway coaches incorporate the most advanced structural design and a quality of construction and workmanship which helps maintain a world lead in a most competitive international market. A miracle may not therefore be the most appropriate description following the Morpeth accident.

Rail travel, measured in passenger miles, continues to be the world's safest transportation system - and deservedly so.

PETER WOODALL,  
9 Andrew Close,  
Litleover,  
Derby,  
June 26.

### Sale of vicarages

From the Archdeacon of Colchester

Sir, I am grateful to Mr John Hunter for his letter on June 20 and I can understand the emotion and sense of loss concerning the vicarage at Thaxted.

We must, however, face the facts of reality. For almost 20 years now the future of the vicarage at Thaxted has been under consideration as the church is forced to make the best use of its resources. The vicarage is an old, very large house, expensive to maintain and very expensive to run. The ill-health and early retirement of the last incumbent, although regrettable, enabled the paragon committee of the Diocese of Chelmsford to explore the possibility of a replacement. It so happens that such a house has come on to the market which will be very adequate for future incumbents of Thaxted.

The proposed new house, which is well built and well appointed, will be much cheaper to maintain and I believe will not place undue burdens of running costs on the occupant. I have no doubt that the proposed replacement house, sited in the centre of the town and near to the church, will soon become a "focus" of Thaxted and "scene" from which the mission of the church will move forward.

Incidentally, the parochial church council have been consulted and voted, 11 in favour, two against and three abstentions, not to make objections to the Church Commissioners.

Yours faithfully,  
ERNEST C. F. STROUD,  
Archdeacon's House,  
63 Powers Hall Fnd,  
Whitman,  
Essex,  
June 21.

### Conflict of creeds

From Father Aidan Nichols, OP

Sir, The Dean of King's College, Cambridge (June 13) is right to draw your readers' attention to the role of symbol and metaphor (or, in his preferred terms, "myth" and "allotory") in eliciting and passing on the meaning of outstanding historical events. But if he is right in saying that such forms of language constitute (warranted) historical reflection, then clearly they must maintain some continuity with the level of literal history ("facts") on which they claim to be founded.

No doubt all participants in the Jenkins debate would agree that,

### Fleet Street and NUM

From Mr John Hatt

Sir, George Holt (Chairman of the Joint Chaps at Times Newspapers) writes his letter (June 27) so that "the miners' voice is heard for a change".

If he genuinely wants the miners' voice to be heard for a change, he would better spend his time in encouraging Arthur Scargill to let them vote in a secret ballot.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN HATT,  
53 Eland Road, SW11.

### Role of the polls

From Mr John Barter

Sir, Professor Roxburgh is quite right (June 25) in saying that NCP failed to predict the outcome of the Portsmouth by-election, but this is for the simple reason that we did not set out to do so.

A poll carried out nearly a week before the election sets out to show what people's voting intentions are at that time. Election after election has shown that large numbers of people change their minds, especially during the last few days. NCP have re-contacted 555 of the original 723 respondents, and their answers reveal large scale switching from both the other parties to the Alliance after they were interviewed first.

When we asked people on the recall survey how they actually did vote, the answers given matched the election result very closely, thus showing that our sample was a valid sample of the Portsmouth electorate, and presented a true picture of opinion a week before polling.

Because the survey was based on a quota sample other than a random one, the degree of uncertainty is not quantifiable - one can merely estimate it based on experience and on random sampling theory. Our sample was, in fact, 723, not

### Women's work

From the Director of the National Advisory Centre on Careers for Women

Sir, I refer to Mrs Reid's letter (June 20) about my lecture to 14 year-old girls and their parents. The purpose of that particular lecture was to help girls making choices about the optional subjects to include in their O level studies.

In that context it was not appropriate to complicate the issues by discussing women's many roles in modern society nor did anyone raise the topic during the hour of questioning which followed my

### From Mr Greg Neale

Sir, I would like to clarify a point which has arisen as a result of the letter on the miners' strike published in *The Times* today.

One group of signatories to the letter were members of the NUJ, Times Newspapers Ltd. While some of my members sympathise with the sentiments expressed in the letter I must in fairness point out that there are some who do not.

Yours faithfully,  
GREG NEALE,  
Father of the Chapel,  
The Times NUJ,  
200 Gray's Inn Road, WC1

### From Mr David Lipsey

Sir, You carried today (June 27) a letter on the miners' strike, signed by George Holt, Chairman of the Joint Chaps at Times Newspapers representing, inter alia, members of the NUJ, Times Newspapers Ltd. As Father of the NUJ chapel at the *Sunday Times*, I would like to make it clear that neither I nor my chapel was consulted in any way about this letter which cannot, therefore, be taken as representing the views of the chapel's members.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID LIPSEY,  
Father of the Chapel,  
Sunday Times NUJ,  
200 Gray's Inn Road, WC1.

### From Mr Bernard F. Sansom

Sir, Your headline, "Percentage of Oxbridge admissions from comprehensives falls", and the short piece on the front page, "Oxbridge places" both give a very misleading impression of the statistics in the article on page 3 (June 19).

For Oxford you reported that in 1977 only 466 of 1,154 applicants from comprehensive schools secured places, whereas in 1983 655 of 2,366 applicants were successful.

In spite of the fall in the proportion of successful from 40 per cent to 28 per cent the number of successful applicants therefore increased by 40 per cent. Surely that is nothing to worry about, and your comments can only be explained as a particularly perverse interpretation of Hutter's Law that "improvement means deterioration".

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B. F. SANSON,  
8 Essex Street,  
Newbury,  
Berkshire,  
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Privy Council

# Jury directions on joint enterprise

Chan Wing-Sin and Others v The Queen  
Before Lord Keith of Kinkaid, Lord Bridge of Harwich, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, Lord Templeman and Sir Robin Cooke  
[Judgment delivered June 21]

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave guidance as to the directions to be given to a jury in cases of joint enterprise. The case arose from a conviction of murder by a jury in Hong Kong. The appellants, Chan Wing-Sin, Wong Kin-Sing and Tse Wai-Ming, were charged with the murder of a man named Lam. The appellants claimed that they were acting in self-defence.

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# Special client account creates trust

Carreras Rothmans Ltd v Freeman Matthews Treasure Ltd and Another  
Before Mr Justice Peter Gibson  
[Judgment delivered May 25]

A special account set up by a creditor with monies provided by a debtor for the payment of third parties created a trust similar to that in *Barclays Bank Ltd v Quince* (1970) AC 567. The trust did not amount to an attempt to contract out of section 302 of the Companies Act 1948 which provided for *pari passu* distribution to unsecured creditors of an insolvent company in voluntary liquidation. Nor did it constitute a charge by the creditor on its book debts in favour of third parties which would be void for non-registration under section 95 of the 1948 Act.

Nevertheless, the debtor/creditor relationship subsisted alongside the trust, and such monies as were payable by the debtor to the creditor but had not at the date of the creditor's liquidation actually been paid thereby constituting the trust, remained payable.

Mr Justice Peter Gibson so held in a reserved judgment in the Chancery Division granting *Carreras Rothmans Ltd (CR)* a declaration that monies held in a special account were held by *Freeman Matthews Treasure Ltd (FMT)* on trust to meet the debts of third parties and granting FMT an order for the payment by CR to FMT of £780,000.

Mr Peter Millett, QC and Mr John Hopton for Carreras Rothmans; Mr Robin Potts, QC and Mr John Vallat for Freeman Matthews Treasure.

MR JUSTICE PETER GIBSON said that CR, the manufacturer of several well-known brands of cigarette and pipe tobacco, employed FMT as its advertising agency to carry out the creation and placement of advertisements in the media.

CR originally paid FMT not only a fee for the services it performed but also a sum equal to all expenditure incurred by FMT on the placement work, such payment being limited to debts incurred by third parties, that is, newspapers and periodicals in whose publications CR's advertisements appeared, and production agencies.

When it became clear that FMT was in financial difficulties, CR came up with a scheme to protect the third parties. It was agreed that payments made to FMT for purely onwards transmission to the media and production agencies would be paid to a special account opened by FMT at its own bank and to be used for that purpose only, and that CR would receive written confirmation from the bank that it was aware of the conditions and purpose of the account.

The account was duly opened and CR made payments in for May and June but not for July. On August 3, 1983 FMT went into creditors' voluntary winding up and the monies in the special account were frozen at the instigation of the liquidator before any cheque drawn on that account had been cleared.

Debts to third parties were incurred by FMT as principal and not as agent of CR. Nevertheless, under pressure from the newspapers and production agencies, and unwilling to jeopardize its advertising campaign, CR paid FMT's debts. Such payments were made against assignments by third parties to CR whereby CR could stand in their shoes so far as any claim could be made against the monies in the special account or to prove in the liquidation.

By its statement of claim CR claimed that the sum in the special account was held by FMT for CR upon trust for the sole purpose of applying the same in meeting the debts owed to third parties and in default of that purpose being carried into effect upon a resulting trust to repay the same to CR.

In their defence, FMT and the liquidator denied that the monies in the special account were held in trust. They claimed that the agreement was contrary to public policy because it was intended to avoid the provisions of section 302 of the Companies Act 1948 (providing for *pari passu* distribution to unsecured creditors of an insolvent company in voluntary liquidation) and because the agreement constituted an unregistered charge on book debts and was void under section 95 of that Act.

FMT and the liquidator counter-claimed that if CR was entitled to repayment of the monies in the account, then FMT was entitled to £780,000 for services it had provided in July which included amounts payable by CR in respect of the third-party debts for that month.

His Lordship, following *Barclays Bank Ltd v Quince* (1970) AC 567, held that a trust had indeed been created. The monies payable by CR were to be paid not to FMT beneficially but so that FMT was never free to deal as it pleased with them.

The account was intended to be little more than a conduit pipe, but the intention was plain that while in the conduit pipe the monies should be protected. It was thus clearly intended that the monies once paid would never become the property of FMT.

Mr Potts had argued that the third-party creditors had no enforceable rights and that where the beneficiaries under a primary trust had no enforceable rights, no trust was created.

But in none of the *Quince* line of reported cases, had any question been given to the question whether the person intended to benefit from the carrying out of the specific purpose which created the trust had enforceable rights. Thus the existence of enforceable rights in

such persons had not been treated as crucial to the existence of a trust. Furthermore, in *In re Northern Developments (Holdings) Ltd*, an unreported decision on October 6, 1978 of Sir Robert Megarry, Vice Chancellor, it was held that the persons intended to benefit from the carrying out of the primary trust did have enforceable rights.

Accordingly a trust had been created. That trust was completely constituted by the payment of monies into the special account and CR as the provider of the monies had an equitable right to an order for the carrying out by FMT of the trust.

Mr Potts's submission that the agreement was an agreement to contract out of section 302 of the Companies Act 1948 and as such was contrary to public policy on the principles of *British Eagle v. Air France* (1975) 1 WLR 758 failed.

The principle his Lordship extracted from that case was that where the effect of a contract was that an asset which was actually owned by the company at the commencement of its liquidation would be dealt with in a way other than in accordance with section 302, then to that extent the contract as a matter of public policy was avoided, whether or not the contract was entered into for consideration and for bona fide commercial reasons and whether or not the contractual provision affecting that asset was expressed to take effect only on insolvency.

When that principle was sought to be applied to the facts of the present case, it was clear that the monies in the special account were not assets of FMT at the date of liquidation. The book debt which had been its asset was discharged when the monies were paid into the special account. Accordingly the principle had no application to those monies and the defence failed.

Mr Potts further submitted that the agreement constituted a charge by FMT on its book debts, being a charge on monies due or to become due to FMT from CR, and that the charge was in favour of the third-party creditors, but was not registered as such.

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# Appeals against sentence

Regina v Dawson (Kenneth)

Only in a case of a particular and cogent ground of appeal against sentence was an application to be made to the trial judge for a certificate for leave to appeal against sentence and only in such a case was it to be granted by the judge. Lord Justice O'Connor stated on June 26 dismissing an appeal against sentence made on standard grounds of appeal.

His Lordship, sitting with Sir John Thompson, drew emphasis attention to *Practice Direction (Crown Court: Bail Pending Appeal)* (The Times, November 12, 1983) 1

WLR 1292 and stated that, unfortunately for the appellant, Kenneth Dawson, aged 35, who had been released on bail after serving a fortnight, he would now have to return to prison to serve the balance of the nine months' sentence passed at Durham Crown Court (Judge Wrightson) on pleas of guilty to counts charging obtaining property by deception and handling stolen goods.

It was to be remembered that if an application to the trial judge was refused or in case of standard grounds an application for leave to appeal could be made to the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division).

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When it comes to moving the chaise longue you'll be one up on your saloon counterpart.

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Time for Mr Tebbit to stop the Fraser battle

Activity flared in House of Fraser shares yesterday, driving the price up 14p to 244p. Today the board meets in Glasgow; that fact and yesterday's buying are more than coincidence. Their real relationship is something for the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Norman Tebbit, to ponder as he weighs whether or not to intervene in the current battle in the long war between Mr Tiny Rowland and Lorrho and Professor Roland Smith and the majority of the Fraser board.

Mr Tebbit, to his credit, has already ordered another Monopolies and Mergers Commission inquiry into the implications of Lorrho's taking control of House of Fraser (and with it, ownership of Harrods). Sir Gordon Borrie, the Director-General of Fair Trading, to his credit, has advised the minister that this inquiry would be unbalanced and prejudicial if Lorrho succeeded in changing the composition of the Fraser board by removing professor Smith and Mr Ernest Sharp and doubling or even tripling the number of Lorrho sympathisers - at present two out of 14.

Mr Rowland, however, has shown no willingness to be bound by the status quo until the commission has reported its findings. It is therefore up to Mr Tebbit, not formally thought of as a man to vacillate before doing what is manifestly right and in the public interest, to order Lorrho not to do anything that would change the circumstances under investigation.

Should he have needed his resolve stiffening, the Scottish judges did just that on Friday when they blocked Dr Ashraf Marwan, Mr Rowland's Egyptian associate, from adding another two million Fraser shares to the 2.6 per cent of the equity he already holds. Mr Tebbit may just be staying his hand until he has seen the findings, surely now imminent, of Mr Joe Griffiths's official investigation into the nature of overseas buying of Fraser shares.

Two sets of resolutions, prepared for Fraser's annual meeting postponed from today, are still on the table. The first seeks to increase the maximum size of the board from 18 to 25 and to promote Lorrho nominees to almost half of them. These resolutions led to the Monopolies Commission reference. A second set of resolutions tabling four names for the Fraser board was subsequently submitted.

Mr Rowland has made no secret of his wish for two heads on a plate: Professor Smith's and Mr Sharp's. They are chiefly responsible for thwarting Mr Rowland's Fraser-Harrods ambitions. Furthermore Lorrho undoubtedly now has the voting muscle to remove them both from the board.

Fraser's board (including the two Lorrho representatives) meets today to declare the final dividend as a second interim enabling it to be paid on time, despite the postponement of the annual general meeting.

The last time there was active share buying immediately preceding a board meeting was in 1982 when Lorrho gave formal notice at the meeting that it wanted an extraordinary shareholders meeting to consider the Harrods demerger. A similar manoeuvre is likely now. Resolutions for the agenda would probably call for the removal of professor Smith and Mr Sharp for their failure to implement the Harrods demerger plan.

In that event Mr Tebbit would surely act. There is a great deal at stake in this issue, political as well as commercial.

## Poor compromise by exhausted accountants

The Accounting Standards Committee yesterday unveiled its exposure draft detailing the way in which companies should account for the effects of changing prices on their financial results. With a sigh of relief, Mr Ian Davison, who steps down as ASC chairman next month, said that this would be the final word in a debate which has occupied the accountancy profession for more than 10 years.

Mr Davison's pronouncement is deeply worrying. First, it assumes that the comments which will be made on the exposure draft over the next six months will not warrant any substantial amendment to the new accounting rules. Secondly, his underlying reason for calling time is unconvincing.

"The ASC has approved the exposure draft unanimously and the profession is exhausted," said Mr Davison. "The subject has been debated too much and too long."

Exhausted the accountancy profession may well be but it is hardly a satisfactory criterion for condemning every British public company, except value-based companies and wholly owned subsidiaries, to compliance with an accounting standard.

The new rules represent little more than a tinkering with the principles of SSAP 16, the present cost accounting standard, which has already been rejected by preparers, auditors and users of accounts as conceptually unsound and irrelevant in practice. Companies will still have to produce almost identical calculations to those required by SSAP 16 but the information will now be disclosed as a note rather than a separate set of accounts.

There will be little by way of cost savings to company in the new rules and they might be more expensive since the note to the accounts will be the subject of a full audit. Failure to comply with the standard will result in a qualified audit report.

It is widely accepted that companies need to take account of the impact of inflation on their results and report this to shareholders. The ASC's present solution offers little new thinking on the technical approach to the problem and it smacks of a shabby compromise designed to end the political fighting within the profession and cover its embarrassing failure to tackle the question effectively.

## Playing fair at Euro Ferries

The directors of European Ferries might like to consider one further concession to small shareholders as they put the finishing touches today to the revised circular on the scheme for limiting the company's famous shareholder perk - discounts of up to 50 per cent on Townsend-Thorsen ferries.

Under the scheme as it stands, the directors have discretion to abolish the fares concession after 15 years. There would surely be no harm in setting the concessionary rights of the new preference shares in concrete by removing this power.

Rather than abandon it altogether - it has already cost nearly £1m to put before shareholders - the directors decided to make substantial modifications. The preference shares carrying the entitlement to the cheap fares concession will now have votes.

If nothing else, the European Ferries experience with this controversial scheme is a lesson in how difficult it is to be fair to all.

# £800m electronics expansion will create 5,000 jobs

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Standard Telephones and Cables of Britain and its former parent, ITT of the United States, yesterday unveiled five-year investment plans for the United Kingdom totalling more than £800m, mostly in high technology, and the creation of about 5,000 jobs.

Employment is being created in a wide range of the two companies' plants, offices and research establishments, from Greenwich in London to Northern Ireland. STC, which is still 35 per cent owned by ITT, is to spend £600m over four years and employ an additional 3,000 people, while ITT plans to invest £196m over five years and create 2,300 jobs.

The ITT investment is part of a \$4.8 billion (£3.3 billion) European capital spending programme, mostly in the corporation's telecommunications activities. Significant expansion projects are planned in West Germany and Belgium. A key part of the STC programme is expansion of its Northern Ireland operations, which specialise in high speed transmission equipment like lasers and optic fibres, and where 400-500 jobs will be created.

Sir Kenneth Corfield, the STC chairman who is also senior officer of ITT in the United Kingdom said yesterday that the Ulster plant would produce the ITT System 12 digital public telephone exchange, developed at a cost of \$875m which, he claimed, was way ahead of the international competition. It is bidding for orders from British Telecom.

The biggest single recipient of new jobs - about 1,000 - will be STC's operation in Harlow Essex, which produces electronic components. A further 200 will be created at the Footscray works in Kent, which makes advanced semiconductor chips, and another 100 at the Greenwich defence establishment.

ITT's expansion was announced at the same time by Mr Daniel Weadock, president of ITT Europe. He said it was strong evidence of the corporation's confidence in Britain's economy. "Britain remains a country with plenty of opportunities for business growth," he said.

ITT, among the world's largest diversified multinationals, has 24 operating companies in the United Kingdom including the Sheraton hotel chain. The investment plan includes two new hotels in London's Belgraveia and in Edinburgh, in addition to the



Daniel Weadock, president of ITT Europe

existing hotels in Knightsbridge and two at Heathrow Airport, and an increase in Sheraton's workforce from 1,000 to 1,700.

The bulk of the investment - £145m - will be on development and engineering at the ITT Engineering Support Centre in Harlow where 60 new jobs will bring total employment to 330. The centre's projects include computer-aided design systems and speech synthesis and voice recognition systems.

ITT's Abbey Life subsidiary, the sixth largest life assurance company in the United Kingdom, is to spend £19m over the five years on research and development, mostly on computers. Abbey which has 1 million policyholders plans a 25 per cent a year expansion in turnover. The programme includes 900 new jobs.

A further 225 jobs will be created in ITT's industrial technology business around the country.

Mr Weadock said it was hoped that ITT's United Kingdom turnover would rise from the present £600m to £1 billion after five years.

## Ansbacher hit by loan provision

By Our Banking Correspondent

A £1.5m provision against a loan to an international shipowner has sharply reduced profits at Henry Ansbacher and the merchant banking group is cutting its final dividend as a result.

After transfers to hidden reserves, disclosed profits are down from £2.22m to £273,000 before tax in the year to March 31. The final dividend has been trimmed from 3.5p to 2p although Ansbacher says profits are improving and if the trend is maintained it plans to restore the total payout with a 1.5p interim dividend.

The group also announced yesterday that it is paying \$15m (£11m) to buy the small New York investment bank Laidlaw Adams & Peck which will be merged with Ansbacher's American mergers and acquisitions operation. The move is the latest step in the group's American expansion.

Laidlaw made after tax profits of £1.2m in the year to April 27 and Ansbacher will pay \$5m for the firm immediately and the rest over five years. The merger by now has decided to make a provision because of the continuing uncertainty.

At the operating level, the merchant bank raised profits from £829,000 to £1.27m last financial year, although both insurance broking and ship-broking recorded lower profits because of the state of the shipping market. However Mr Leroy-Lewis said there were signs of improvement in the shipping market.

Groupe Bruxelles Lambert, the Belgian banking group, and its major shareholder Pargesa now hold 29.77 per cent of Ansbacher.

## Pound slumps below \$1.35 to record low

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

The pound slid to a record low against the dollar yesterday. It was helped on its way by the third monthly trade deficit in a row, even though May's figures were less disastrous than the previous month's, and by a large commercial selling order during the afternoon.

The Bank of England's public pronouncement on Tuesday that it saw no domestic reason for raising interest rates seemed some support from sterling's exchange rate against the dollar, which was again propped up by the prospect of higher American interest rates.

In a volatile day on the foreign exchanges, sterling dropped down to \$1.3445 before clambering off the bottom to close in London at \$1.3475, a fall of 60 points in the day. Dealers said the pound was also looking shaky against continental currencies, although it gained a little help from reports of the latest flare-ups in the Gulf war. Sterling ended 0.2 down on its trade-weighted index at 78.8.

The pound's trade-weighted index is now more than four points below the average for 1983-the level assumed by the Treasury in its post-Budget forecast for 1984.

The pound lost another half a penny against the Deutsche Mark yesterday, ending at DM7.7. The dollar closed up 1.35 pence at DM2.80 in London, although it seemed to be weakening a little in early trading in New York.

Britain's trade deficit declined to £319m last month, from April's record deficit of £338m. The surplus on "invisibles", such as services, is estimated to have remained unchanged at £250m, so the deficit on the full current account decreased from £88m to £69m. This reduces Britain's current account surplus for the year so far to only £182m for five months, compared with a Treasury forecast of £2 billion for the full 12 months.

Looking at three-monthly trends, the trade balance has swung from a surplus of £526m in December-February to a deficit of £1,383m in March-May. The surplus on oil trade fell by £800m, of which official sources attributed about one third to the effect of the coal strike. Total fuel have fallen by 8 per cent in volume terms between December-February and March-May, the three months of the miners' strike, while fuel imports have risen 44 per cent.

Total export volume was 2 per cent lower in March-May than in the preceding three months. Even excluding oil, there has been a clear flattening out in the trend, which was rising strongly last year. Imports, however, are still rising by 7 per cent between the last two three-month periods.

## Waddington tops £3m forecast

By Alison Eadie

John Waddington's results to the end of March show the company is in excellent shape to defend itself against a renewed bid from Mr Robert Maxwell of BPC, who owns 25.5 per cent of the shares. He could try again when rules permit in September.

Waddington beat its own profit forecast of £3m, made during last summer's bid battle, to produce £3.7m pre-tax against £162,000. Despite a one-for-five rights issue at 375p a share, the shares rose 5p to a new high at 483p.

BPC shares have also risen and the 13-BPC-for-5-Waddington share offer of last year would still put a small premium on Waddington shares.

Mr Maxwell is expected to take up his rights rather than allow his stake to be diluted to just over 21 per cent. But Waddington is also reasonably confident that other shareholders will take up their rights, depriving Mr Maxwell of the opportunity of mopping up more.

Mr Maxwell announced the formation of a new company in the US, Compucolour International, a joint venture between BPC and Providence Grange of Rhode Island. The company will offer a comprehensive electronic pre-press service to the American printing industry.

## Dee share ban likely

Speculation was increasing last night that a Parliamentary order would be made to prevent the Dee Corporation buying any further shares in Booker Mc Connell. Dee's £230m bid for Booker has been referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Under normal circumstances, each side would promise to do nothing to increase its influence over the other. Instead, Dee has gone ahead and bought a further 5 per cent of Booker.

Talks continued for the second day yesterday and it looked increasingly as though an order would be necessary to restrain Dee from buying further shares when it is allowed to do so tomorrow.

### STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1038.3 up 14.0 (high: 1038.7; low: 1024.3)
FT Index: 816.2 up 12.3
FT Oil: 78.43
FT All Shares: N/A
Bargains: 18.465
Datagram USM Leaders Index: 101.39 down 0.52
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average (latest): 1125.22 up 2.43
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,311.01 up 65.93
Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index: 224.87 down 2.95
Amsterdam: 154.7 up 0.7
Sydney: AO Index 650.4 down 6.0
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index: 1001.8 up 6.5

### CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE	
Sterling	\$1.3475 down 60pts
Index 78.8 down 0.2	
DM 3.77 down 0.0050	
FF 11.57 unchanged	
Yen 320.75 unchanged	
Index 134.1 up 0.2	
DM 2.8000 up 0.0135	
NEW YORK LATEST	
Sterling \$1.3500	
Dollar DM 2.7920	
EURO CURRENCY	
ECU £0.581868	
SDR £0.761842	

### INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:	
Bank base rate 9 1/4%	
Finance houses base rate 9 1/4%	
Discount market loans week fixed 8 1/4 - 8 1/2%	
3 month interbank 9 1/4 - 9 1/2%	
Euro-currency rates:	
3 month dollar 11 1/4 - 11 1/2%	
3 month DM 5 1/4 - 5 1/2%	
3 month FF 12 1/4 - 12 1/2%	
US rates:	
Bank prime rate 13.00	
Fed funds 10 1/2%	
Treasury long bond 9 3/4 - 9 7/8%	
ECOD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period May 2 to June 5, 1983 inclusive: 9.516 per cent.	

### GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):	
am \$370.30 pm \$369.325	
close \$369 - 369.50 (£273.75 - 274.25)	
New York (latest): \$369.75	
Kruggerand (per coin):	
\$380-381.50 (£282-283)	
Sovereigns (new):	
\$38.50-37.50 (£24.25-65)	
*Excludes VAT	

### NEWS IN BRIEF

## US bank trader dismissed

Bear Stearns, the US investment bank, has sacked Mr Peter Buer, one of its London Eurobond traders after an internal audit this month.

Bear Stearns said it had suffered a loss of "less than" \$3.5m which is not material to the company. The loss will be covered by a Fidelity bond.

● TRIDENT Television "A" shares climbed 6p on the stock market yesterday to 141p after the Department of Trade and Industry announced that it had withdrawn a request for undertakings from Pleasurama not to bid for the company.

● FERRANTI, the computers and electronics group, has increased pretax profits for the year to March 31, from £31.5m to £38.8m. Turnover also increased to £451.7m from £372.2m. A final dividend of 4.4p makes 6.6p for the year against 5.5p last time.

Tempus, page 19

● Racial pretax profits for the year to March 31, totalled £119.2m (£117.9m). The dividend goes up from 11.01 per cent to 11.56 per cent.

Tempus, page 19

● Consolidated for the year to March 31, fell from £45.9m to £37m. The dividend remains unchanged at 11p a share.

Tempus, page 19

● During 1983 1.87 per cent of the world's 3,100 large tankers were involved in incidents which resulted in serious damage, slightly higher than the 1982 figure of 1.84 per cent.

## Brazil anger at prime rise burden

From Patrick Knight, Sao Paulo

The Brazilian Government has issued a protest note about the latest rise in the US prime rate of one half a percentage point, which will add \$400m (£296.3m) to Brazil's interest payments in a full year. With three other rises this year, its interest bill will now be \$2.4bn more than anticipated, and will reach almost \$11bn.

There was indignation in Brasilia at the news of the prime rise, "which neutralises all Brazil's efforts in increasing exports", according to a foreign ministry spokesman.

In the protest note, the foreign ministry said that it profoundly regretted the increase in the prime rate. "It will further aggravate the position of the underprivileged countries, weighed down with the heavy onus of the world recession," it said.

The protest note said that the US Government, and the US banks, will take steps to rectify the situation, and avoid a repetition.

At the operating level, the merchant bank raised profits from £829,000 to £1.27m last financial year, although both insurance broking and ship-broking recorded lower profits because of the state of the shipping market. However Mr Leroy-Lewis said there were signs of improvement in the shipping market.

Groupe Bruxelles Lambert, the Belgian banking group, and its major shareholder Pargesa now hold 29.77 per cent of Ansbacher.

## Changes will pay for themselves says chief

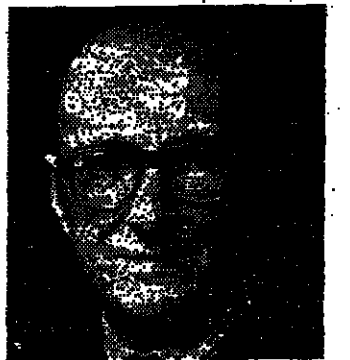
## Barclays banks on merger

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Barclays Bank group is in the throes of its biggest internal shake-up for years with the merger of its domestic and international operations. Barclays Bank plc and Barclays Bank International. It received Royal Assent for the Bill, which paves the way for the merger, late on Tuesday.

The only outwardly visible sign of the merger, which takes effect at the beginning of next year, will be the disappearance of the BBI name from all the international branches. But internally, the changes underway are profound and will, Barclays expects, much improve the service to big corporate and multinational customers.

Mr Peter Leslie, who has spent much of the last nine months working on the merger, and becomes the first chief general manager of the combined group next year, said: "We have really operated as two banks. Legally we are two banks. There are many aspects where our customers are



Peter Leslie: costs of merger 'not significant'

inconvenienced by the methods we follow." Mr Leslie is keenly aware that the split between domestic and international has sometimes prevented it from giving as good a service to the big corporate clients as the likes of National Westminster. Customers have to go to different parts of the group for different services and the split has also meant expensive duplication of often incompatible computer and accounting systems.

The costs of the merger, which involve considerable internal upheavals, are not disclosed but are not significant, Mr Leslie says. "We reckon that whatever the costs are involved are going to be self-financing within one or two years."

Mr Leslie said: "If you at the corporate market, more and more the products one wants are in fact worldwide Barclays products."

The increasing importance of communications and technology in providing banking services has been another important reason behind the merger. "You need to have a very strong central coordination to establish a really modern communications network around the world."

Mr Leslie also sees benefit arising in the field of personal banking services as a result of the merger. It will be easier to provide foreign currency accounts to customers and a unified communications system will simplify moves to global money transmissions and international use of plastic cards.

The costs of the merger, which involve considerable internal upheavals, are not disclosed but are not significant, Mr Leslie says. "We reckon that whatever the costs are involved are going to be self-financing within one or two years."

# The British Land Company Plc

Abridged results - year ended 31 March 1984

	£m	
Gross Assets	474	(377)
Net Worth (per share 235p (206p))	245	(214)
Profits pre-tax	9.02	(7.71)
after tax	8.44	(6.95)
Total Dividends	8%	(5%)

Gross assets increased by £97 million (26%) ... Net worth increased by £31 million (14%) at 235p per share... after tax profits increased by £1.49 million (21%) at 8.1p per share... Total dividend increased by 60%.

### Highlights of the Chairman's Statement

"The past year provided opportunities for a major expansion of activities."

"The higher dividend and net interest charges on indebtedness are fully covered by the Group's rental and investment income. Revenue from other activities usefully adds to the Group's ability to undertake new ventures and developments."

"The hub of our property portfolio remains well located freeholds in the United Kingdom and this has been considerably enhanced in the past year."

"Demand for office space in the City suggests that the Group's major investments in large multi-tenanted buildings there are well placed to benefit."

"The industrial and other activities provide an ancillary flow of income, with good prospects and with a high return on capital employed."

"British Land of America... announced a major turn around after acquisition with a net gain in the nine months to 31st March 1984. We intend to make

this vehicle the cornerstone of our American expansion."

"The Group has entered into new ventures which expand the scope of its operations." "Guildhall Investment Management... specialises in the management of funds." "Guildhall Currency Management... offers a specialised service of controlled risk currency hedging." "Comfort Hotels... to construct a chain of new hotels."

"In February 1984 the Group issued Swiss Franc 125 million public bonds and, with the proceeds of this loan hedged against currency loss, has in excess of £100 million of long term committed sources of finance and cash to permit it to take full advantage of opportunities."

"...encouraging to be able to look forward with relative optimism to the immediate prospects for the property market."

"The stepping up of the Group's redevelopment activity... appears to have been aptly timed."

"Your company owns existing properties and investments with an assured stream of income which is itself adequate to sustain the company and a progressive dividend policy for shareholders. We look to new deals to augment growth in the years ahead."

For a copy of British Land's Report & Accounts and Corporate Brochure please apply to the Company Secretary, at The British Land Company Plc.



The British Land Company Plc  
10 Cornhill Terrace, Regent's Park, London NW1 4QP  
Telephone: 01-486 4486 Telex: 28411 Fax: 01-486 7373



Michael Prest finds that Paris has other ideas about London's financial dominance in Europe

# Ambitious French rebuild commodity markets

Hard by the concrete terraces and glass spikes which Paris has substituted for Les Halles, stands the handsome nineteenth century rotunda of the Bourse de Commerce, boasting a high glass dome roof, heroic murals and a great expanse of marble floor.

The Bourse was built as the centre of commodity trading in France. It has enjoyed mixed fortunes. Today, however, those

fortunes are reviving and the Bourse is the focal point of a determined effort to re-establish Paris as a significant force in international futures markets.

The first French futures markets were opened in 1885. By 1939, when war closed the markets, Paris was trading copper, rubber, grains, molasses, Robusta coffee, cocoa and white sugar. But whereas London's markets were re-opened

in the 1950s those in Paris followed rather later, with coffee not returning until 1972. Only white sugar can claim to be successful. Total volume on all the Paris markets has risen steadily from only 100,000 contracts in 1977 to almost 387,000 last year. But of that total in 1983 sugar accounted for 87 per cent, if anything slightly more than in the two preceding years.

Given the lack of price volatility in the world sugar market it is certainly to Paris's credit that volume has remained buoyant, compared with London. But volumes in Paris are small by London or New York standards.

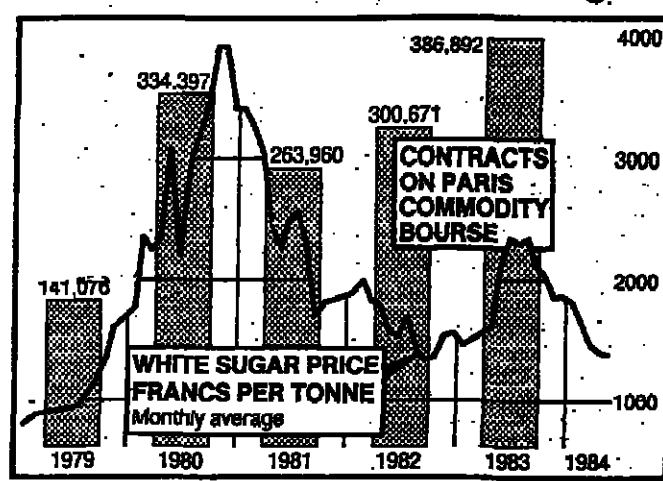
Last year the London raw sugar traded contract more than a million lots while New York handled more than 3 million. The disparity between other Paris contracts and their international rivals is even more glaring.

Nevertheless, there is growing confidence in Paris that it can become an important international futures centre. White sugar has demonstrated that Paris can run an orderly and expanding market.

Unfortunately for Paris's ambitions, talk of an orderly market tends to elicit grins in New York and London. For in 1974 Paris was beset by one of the bigger post-war commodity scandals when one trader who held about 50 per cent of the long positions in the market was unable to meet his obligations. The market collapsed and a squabble between the Finance and Commerce ministries over who had responsibility delayed a settlement.

The debacle left a scar on the collective memory of both traders and investors. Time and circumstances, however, have combined to heal the wound, even if it is still visible. The circumstances are largely those of a slow but steady structural shift in the world sugar trade as the higher-priced white refined sugar has raised its share over the past seven years from about a fifth to a third or about 8.5 million tonnes in 1983.

This trend is likely to continue as producing countries refine further at home, and EEC beet sugar increases its share of world markets. As much the biggest beet sugar producer in



the community, France has been a prime beneficiary. The Paris contract is therefore in the right place at the right time.

But artifice has aided nature. Last year the Compagnie des Commissionnaires Agrées (which runs the four soft commodity markets and is equivalent to the London Commodity Exchange, swallowed its national pride. It introduced a method of trading sugar in dollars.

About 30 per cent of volume is now done in dollars.

Mr Daniel Louvel, director general of the Banque Centrale de Compensation (the equivalent of the International Commodity Clearing House in London) says he is now "very happy about sugar. There are lots of traders from Britain, the US, Germany and Holland. It's a genuine international market. About 70 per cent of the trade comes from foreigners."

A healthy sugar contract is the foundation of Paris's ambitions. M Jacques Bachelier, guiding light in Sucres et Denrées Termes, one of the biggest Paris commodity traders, hopes a growing sugar market will have a multiplier effect on other far smaller Paris markets.

But much more is needed to raise Paris to the status of an international centre. The 1974 crisis revealed that the legal status of Paris commodity markets was unclear.

The authorities decided it was an affront to national pride for a country as economically powerful as France not to have working commodity markets. The first step to strengthen the structure of the markets was

functioning much before the end of the year.

Under this new structure, the Compagnie's technical committee is investigating the practicality of moving into new contracts (a successful new pigment (a successful new market in London), apples, eggs, metals and financial instruments. Metals and financial instruments present formidable obstacles, but M Henri Azzopardi, head of a Paris trading house called Edafic, points out that it might be possible to make a market in franc denominated Eurobonds a similar paper.

For its part, the Compagnie is to invest heavily in refurbishing the exchange itself and in a new communication system.

But France faces some formidable problems in trying to rebuild commodity trading. The first is the lack of domestic support. The determination of the authorities is not always matched by public support or even the views of traders.

N Bachelier points out that many farmers have not forgotten the great crash of 1936, let alone the sugar debacle of 1974. France's extensive and wealthy middle-class, moreover, has preferred property and Switzerland as havens for its savings. A fiscal regime which taxes profits from commodity speculation at the marginal rate and only allows profits to be offset against losses on the same commodity is unlikely to encourage the private speculation which brings liquidity to markets.

Tough exchange controls limit the scope further.

Nothing creates liquidity like liquidity. The present efforts are devoted to breaking this vicious circle. The fact remains, however, that volumes are very low, and the virtual absence of speculative liquidity is not a good omen. Cacao and coffee are, in the hands of French companies dealing with West Africa and with the French franc zone.

Mr Azzopardi says: "I wouldn't be in these markets if I didn't believe they could grow." At the same time, M Bachelier recognizes the limits: "We shall never be the US. We shall never be Switzerland. Therefore, we must work with what we have."

## Chamberlin & Hill P.L.C.

Year ended 31st March	1984	1983
Turnover	£9,971	£9,626
Profit before tax	463	275
Earnings per share	8.05p	4.79p
Dividend per share	3.1p	2.9p

The result is a considerable improvement on the previous year. Total dividend is increased to 3.1p, covered 2.6 times, and our financial position is strong.

During 1983 foundries made a good start towards a full recovery of profitability. The electrical engineering subsidiaries traded satisfactorily but were not able to make further progress because of some lack of demand and continuing competition.

Prospects are modestly encouraging. Although order books are short they are improving and we have capacity available. Any improvement in demand for our electrical equipment would be quickly reflected in results. Two qualifications to this optimistic note are that the miners' strike will affect us and some of our foundry costs are rising sharply. We need to await developments before making a firm forecast for the half year.

J. D. Eccles, Chairman



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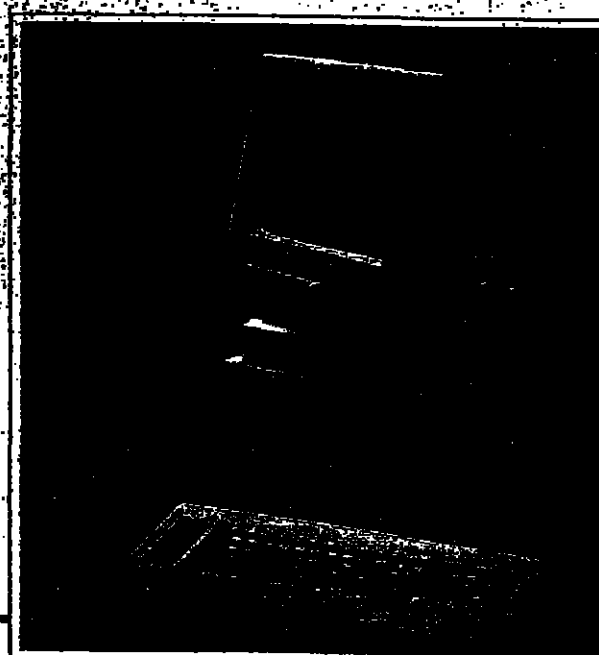
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CRICKET: ASSESSING THE PROSPECTS OF A TURN-AROUND AT LORD'S

# Small comfort for England as Holding fails his fitness test

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

The command performance of the cricket season, the second Test match between England and West Indies at Lord's today, preparations have gone well, despite the lack of rain and yesterday's last-minute team news was to England's advantage. Holding, one of the great West Indian fast bowlers, is unfit to play because of a damaged foot. His place will be taken by Milton Small, who has, need I say, from Barbados.

Small is 20, introducing himself to the umpire. Bird, the other day, he said, "You don't know me, but you soon will. I shall be around for a long time." They do not lack confidence, these young giants.

Earlier this year Small was recommended by Hampshire's Barbadian agent as the best replacement they would be likely to find, for this season, for Malcolm Marshall. Soon afterwards the West Indian selectors not to hear of Small and Hampshire were thwarted. He has played one Test match, against Australia at Port of Spain in March, also when Holding was out of action. His figures there were one for 75 in 24 overs.

MCC, who stage today's match, are pleased with the



Small: a batsman setting his cap at England, a bowler his sights for West Indies.

there to be learnt. There were far too many no-balls. Pringle bowled 18. While more, Gower was not encouraged, I hope, to change his bowling around, not for the sake of it but as a way of exercising his options. It made no sense to pick Miller as a bowler and yet not to give him an over until West Indies were 260 for three.

The decision to bat first, rather than take advantage of a pitch that started damp, also weighed heavily with England. A sense of regret at having done so must have accompanied Gower on each of his short visits to the wicket.

A friend writes: "Can we not find a system of handicapping, as in horse-racing, to make the matches a little less one-sided? Say, making Richards and Lloyd carry a few 10lb weights in their pockets and the bowlers strap one arm to their sides? Well, I can see England winning a level match one day, let alone



Put to the sword by a man in a thousand

TRENT BRIDGE, Yorkshire, with 8 first-innings wickets in hand are 363 runs behind Nottinghamshire.

Yorkshire won the toss yesterday. Until the evening, when Boycott was dropped, it was the only thing to go right for them as they elected to field on a green-looking wicket but were comprehensively put to the sword by Robert and Randall, both scoring centuries as they shared a second-wicket stand of 263 in 67 overs.

Robinson, who came into the match with scores of 171 and 85 set out in his last match, lost little time in picking up where he had left off at Grace Road. He played a series of forceful leg-side shots as Yorkshire's bowlers frantically strove to do the wrong line and offered little encouragement for the decision to put Nottinghamshire in to bat.

He clearly has a taste and the temperament for playing long innings. Apart from a hard pull dropped by Sharp at mid-wicket when he was 53, he did not give a chance in a stay lasting two minutes under five hours, hitting 21 four and a straight six as he became the third Englishman to reach a thousand runs for the county.

Randall, who came in at 55 when Hassan's spilt out was held in the gully to give Yorkshire their only success in this first two sessions, had been in less prolific form recently and was initially the quieter partner as he set about getting a big innings under his belt. He hit only four boundaries during his first 50, which took 137 minutes.

Thereafter he matched Robinson's freedom, his second 50 taking 63 minutes, and he raced through the nineties with a four, a straight six and the otherwise tidy 300. He hit his 1,000th run in search of his eleventh boundary.

Both departed hitting out, Robinson mistiming a pull and Randall's scorch of 255 minutes ending as his Dennis to long on in search of his eleventh boundary.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE First Innings

B. Harrison	23
R. Robinson	100
D. Randall	100
P. Elliott	1
J. G. Wright	1
J. B. French	1
Extras (11, 14, 2, w, 6)	12
Total (54.5 overs)	380

Wicket-keepers: R. Robinson, K. E. Cooper and P. M. S. Smith did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-55, 2-239, 3-356, 4-363 (54.5 overs).

BOWLING: Sedgwick 16-4-73-0; Dennis 21-17-6-1; Jarvis 19-0-89-1; Elliott 23-3-88-1; Boycott 30-1-10-0; Carrick 11-0-0-0.

# Coe addresses Elliott from another country

From Pat Butcher, Oslo

The "two nations" theory is not peculiar to England. Boarding houses in Oslo often advertise their rooms with "Northlanders need not apply", and it was a subject that Sebastian Coe wished to comment on yesterday before talking about his race here tonight.

Peter Elliott, ignored by the British selectors for the Olympic 1,500 metres in favour of Coe, despite Elliott's defeat of the Olympic champion, the USA's 1,500m Sunday, had implied that favouritism begins south of Watford.

Do not doubt that Elliott, an honest, if somewhat naive young man from Rotherham, who works on the factory floor at British Steel in Sheffield, was deliberately led into making such a statement, and Sebastian Coe points out: "For 20 of my 27 years, I lived in Sheffield, eight miles away from Peter."

On to the more serious stuff, however. Coe and Steve Ovett, as distant yet also inseparable as north and south, head a contingent of more than 40 British athletes - the Olympic team - in the 1,500m Sunday, had implied that favouritism begins south of Watford.

Coe, in the 800 metres, runs against a man suffering as acutely as Elliott from Olympic withdrawal syndrome. James Robertson ran 43.92 sec last week on the fourth fastest time in the world this year. Yet he failed to make his Olympic team. For that time was only good enough for fourth place in the

# Elliott is England's choice for 1,500m

Peter Elliott, the man in the middle of an Olympic selection controversy, returns to the track on Sunday in an under-23 international in Brussels. He runs a 1,500 metres for England against Belgium and Yugoslavia.

The 21-year-old Yorkshireman lost a Los Angeles place at that distance to Sebastian Coe, despite beating him in the AAA's championships. Elliott, who has to be satisfied with a place in the 800 metres, is one of six Olympic athletes in the England team. The others are the sprinter Donovan Reid, the 400 metres pair Todd Bennett and Phil Brown, steeple-chaser Paul Davies-Hale who runs a 3,000 flat race, and the triple jumper John J. Doherty.

England's 1,500m team: 1. Elliott, 2. Reid, 3. Bennett, 4. Brown, 5. Reid, 6. Bennett, 7. Brown, 8. Reid, 9. Bennett, 10. Brown, 11. Reid, 12. Bennett, 13. Brown, 14. Reid, 15. Bennett, 16. Brown, 17. Reid, 18. Bennett, 19. Brown, 20. Reid, 21. Bennett, 22. Brown, 23. Reid, 24. Bennett, 25. Brown, 26. Reid, 27. Bennett, 28. Brown, 29. Reid, 30. Bennett, 31. Brown, 32. Reid, 33. Bennett, 34. Brown, 35. Reid, 36. Bennett, 37. Brown, 38. Reid, 39. Bennett, 40. Brown, 41. Reid, 42. Bennett, 43. Brown, 44. Reid, 45. Bennett, 46. Brown, 47. Reid, 48. Bennett, 49. Brown, 50. Reid, 51. Bennett, 52. Brown, 53. Reid, 54. Bennett, 55. Brown, 56. Reid, 57. Bennett, 58. Brown, 59. Reid, 60. Bennett, 61. Brown, 62. Reid, 63. Bennett, 64. Brown, 65. Reid, 66. Bennett, 67. Brown, 68. Reid, 69. Bennett, 70. Brown, 71. Reid, 72. Bennett, 73. Brown, 74. Reid, 75. Bennett, 76. Brown, 77. Reid, 78. Bennett, 79. Brown, 80. Reid, 81. Bennett, 82. Brown, 83. Reid, 84. Bennett, 85. Brown, 86. Reid, 87. 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in a rush  
Maradona  
the dead

can prepare  
for Hatcher

not realistic

# Henley expects a show of strength to savour from British Olympic crews

By Jim Ralton

Henley Royal Regatta's half-a-million-pound-a-year floating show begins today with 98 races spread over 11½ hours. The quality of the entry, too, is exceptional, with four British Olympic crews in action. Some old warriors and top British club crews will be expected to keep the Union Jack fluttering high over the seven elite events.

The Brit Olympic eight, in the livery of Leander-London, must be favourites for the Grand Challenge Cup after finishing third in Lucerne, but they will be far from complacent with the presence of the Soviet Union Olympic eight, which is expected to open on Friday.

Four seconds behind the Soviet Union Olympic eight, the British Olympic eight, in the livery of Leander-London, must be favourites for the Grand Challenge Cup after finishing third in Lucerne, but they will be far from complacent with the presence of the Soviet Union Olympic eight, which is expected to open on Friday.

The strongest British crew here, Marlow-London University-Tyrian, have a straight fight on Sunday in the Prince Philip against Njord of the Netherlands which should be a formality.

Britain's Olympic coxless four, Nottinghamshire County and Tyne, could meet London University and Tyrian in the Goblets of the Stewards. In the Goblets of the Stewards, Beattie and Stobbs, look destined to meet Lang and Genziani, who are hoping mad over being passed over by the Olympic selectors for the coxed pairs berth. Fireworks can be expected.

There is much else to savour this year. The broad-and-butter events of the Royal Regatta - the Thames Ladies, Wyfold, Britania and the Princess Elizabeth - are full of talent and, no doubt, surprises in the tough four-day haul to Sunday's finals.

The Diamond Sculls - prom-

ises both talent and frustration. Chris Beattie, who has not been selected for his third Olympics, must be wondering if there is anything left to prove. He won the Diamond in 1981 and 1982 and opens up today against Hugh Matheson, holder of this title in 1979. Between them, Beattie and Matheson have represented Great Britain 19 times and brought home one gold, four silver and three bronze medals from Olympic, world and European championships. Another former Diamond holder (1977 and 1978), Tim Crooks, opens against Ross of Thames. Also in action today in the Diamonds will be the world lightweight champion, Zhang of Denmark, the runner-up, Melvin of Great Britain, the unknown West German, Franke, and Cooper of New Zealand.

Matheson and Crooks combine for the Double Sculls and, age and sinew-willing, could be favourites in this event.

# Arrival of Spaniard threat to Langer

By Mitchell Plants

When Bernhard Langer decided earlier this year, in spite of some success in America, to concentrate his efforts on the European tour, it appeared likely that the plegmatic West German would emerge as a contender for the No 1 place in the Order of Merit.

So it is not surprising to find Langer nicely installed in second place in the current money list as he set out to defend the Glasgow Open, which starts on the Hags Castle course today.

Nevertheless, Langer, who won the Order of Merit in 1981, has returned from a one-week rest in the knowledge that apart from needing to make a dent in Howard Clark's £28,000 lead, he would be well advised to put some extra daylight between himself and the man currently holding ninety-seventh position.

The impending return of Severiano Ballesteros - currently in unfamiliar territory with winnings of only £1,933 - for an extended stay on the European scene threatens to provide severe opposition in the forthcoming weeks.

The importance of finishing No 1, apart from the instant financial benefit, is that it is unlikely to be a measure of the esteem in which he is held by the US Masters and US Open.

Clark, in spite of some haphazard performances of late, is still very much in charge since his early-career success. He has won the Open and PGA championships have enabled him to stockpile £55,897. Langer, who won with a 68-over-par score of 274 last year, has £33,100 and Sandy Lyle, returning after a two-week rest, has £33,440.

Yet there has been such a surprising run of winners - Jaime Gonzalez (Tournament Players Championship), Michael Clayton (Claret), and Les Mosley (Monte Carlo Open) - that the multi-sponsored Glasgow tournament could prove to be another unpredictable affair. Even so, it will be interesting to monitor the specialist super six as it is the only PGA European tour event in Scotland this year, although of course the Open is at St Andrews next month.



Get The Message draws clear of Straight Man in Salisbury's Bibury Cup

# No stopping the mighty Quinn

By Michael Seely

Richard Quinn's golden season continued at Salisbury yesterday, when he put up a fine performance when riding the 9st 7lb Bibury Cup. The three-year-old gelding, who was a bit on the firm ground, "Quinn said," but otherwise the colt saw it out well.

Straight Man, the 5-2 favourite, came home strongly to take second place after having difficulty in obtaining a clear run. The three-year-old, who had been off the course for six weeks since capturing the Grovewood Stakes at Chester, is one of two entries that Dick Hern has in the Magnat Cup. Last year's winner, Bedtime, being the other as the West Isles trainer attempts to win York's rich prize for the fifth time.

Cole also announced that Quinn would be attempting to continue the southern stables' 12-year stranglehold on the Northumberland Plate on Saturday. The preliminary evolutions in the betting on "Pittman's Derby" took place yesterday.

Serbed was backed from 13-1 to 10-1, but William Hills also reported heavy support for Edward Hyde's mount, Special Vintage, who

is now joint favourite at 6-1 with John Dunlop's fast finishing Besborough Stakes second, Forward.

Peter Walwyn said that Nick Howe would be on board Fitzpatrick. "We thought had about losing the race," he said, "but the Lambourn training staff, but would have to put up with the over-weight and that might be important in such a tight-knit handicap."

Tony Ives drew one ahead of Lester Piggott in the fight for the Jockey's championship after gaining a pillar-post victory on Mainpost in the Herbert and Green Blagrove Memorial Stakes.

Fulke Johnson Houghton's successful summer continued when Steve Caution rode Saffa to a hard-fought victory over Kiri in the Klix Drinks Maiden Stakes.

"Saffa ran rather green but at the finish she did it well. Will have to see how she takes this race before thinking about the Cherry Hinton Stakes at the Newmarket July meeting," Johnson Houghton said.

After Tom Jones had won the first division of the Pembroke Stakes with Imperial Salute the Newmarket trainer said that his Grand Prix de Paris winner, Talah, had taken last Sunday's race well and that the Derby fourth would run in the March Stakes at Goodwood before the St Leger.

On the eve of Telios's challenge for the Irish Sweep Derby, his dam, Silvi, has been tested in goal to Shirley Heights at Sandringham. Silvi has already produced the successful stallion, Tymavos, who won the Sweep Derby in 1980 two years after Shirley Heights had won the Curragh classic to his Epsom victory.

# Lidhame to produce Champagne sparkle

By Mandarini

Salisbury's Champagne Stakes has produced some exceptional horses over the years, notably the great Mill Reef, who won the race on his debut in 1971 before going on to triumph in the Derby, the Age of Triumvirate and other great races as a three-year-old. It is doubtful whether any of today's field will ever approach those dizzy heights.

Lidhame (nap) looked potentially able to average on his first run and can confirm that impression by winning today's renewal.

It was at Newbury, early this month that Lidhame had his first taste of a racecourse and the son of Nureev ran on stoutly to take second place behind Septimus Gerard, despite hanging a little in the closing stages. The winner has since run very well in take third place behind Old Bailey in the "Shamrock Stakes" at Royal Ascot. Lidhame's run looks even better in retrospect.

Of the opposition, Dick Hern's new-comer, Pitaval, is highly rated at 10-1. The main threat to Lidhame however, must be Lester Piggott's mount, Sharp Romance, who had the previous winners, Albury and Stamping Ground well in hand in fourth and fifth when beating Mubtal by half a length at Newmarket. Nevertheless, the 5lb that Lidhame carries from Paul Adewale's charge should settle the issue.

Whatever his fate on Sharp Romance, Piggott should not leave the Wiltshire course empty-handed because he teams up again with Veeray Lad in the Noel Cannon Memorial Trophy and the combination should follow up their success at Wolverhampton.

Up at Newbury, Vantage Toll will be assured of strong support in the featured Dubrov Peacock Handicap on the strength of his creditable fifth to Hawley in last week's Royal Hunt Cup. He will though be sure to run, Adewale may give Moore's Metal another chance this time.

Reg Hollinshead's four-year-old finished unplaced in the Hunt Cup, but he is expected to be sent off repeatedly when delivering his challenge two furlongs out.

# Course specialists

**SALISBURY**  
TRAINERS: G. Harwood 37 winners from 195 runners, 23.1%  
JOCKEYS: W. Carson 38 winners from 166 runners, 23.1%  
14.0%, P. Eddowes 21 from 170, 12.4%  
**NEWCASTLE**  
TRAINERS: G. Harwood 142 winners from 142 runners, 13.4%  
JOCKEYS: G. Harwood 142 winners from 142 runners, 13.4%  
14.0%, P. Eddowes 21 from 170, 12.4%  
**Blinkered first time**  
NEWCASTLE: 4.30 Quado  
SALISBURY: 4.15 Quado

Racing results, page 22

TODAY'S ORDER OF ROWING	
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For the better choice of permanent jobs and temporary assignments.

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We have a lot to offer

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**TOP PA**  
£10,000 + PERKS

Some PAs are status conscious, others more interested in the job content. He is not the top job in the company but holds one of the most interesting posts. Attend all meetings (good shorthand essential) carry out analyses, state business sources visit. Meets clients (representation optional).  
Josephine Morrison 01-538 1804

**SENIOR SEC AT 222 £8,500 + BENEFITS**  
Many secretaries feel they are merely an extension of the typewriter... no so for my client, the gracious MD of a young progressive organisation, is keen to meet an efficient PA, who would welcome the challenge of an extremely varied day. Little of your commercial skills 90/50. Contact Kim Russell 01-538 1804

**SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST £8,500**  
A one-to-one formal assisting a charming Regional Sales Manager who needs a self-motivated, well-presented secretary with excellent secretarial skills. A warm welcoming approach essential as you will be attending to clients and become involved in presentations and lunches. Contact Cheryl Stevens 01-538 1804

**ADVERTISING £8,750**  
An excellent opportunity for a young 'A' Level college leaver to work for a dynamic MD of a Blue Chip Ad Agency. Your day will be very varied dealing with new business and generally helping your boss with all his concerns.  
Contact: Anita Rogers 01-538 1804

Whilst our Consultants are happy to see you outside working hours during the week - do remember our open evenings on TUESDAYS to 6.00 pm. Delicious food, decent wine and a warm, professional welcome.

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Brand new "Quality" Agency in exceptional location needs an experienced leader. This Senior Appointment will suit an Agency Executive who has already made a name for herself/himself but who sees promotion blocked or suffers the frustrations of an inflexible, ponderous company structure.

This is a key opportunity for an entrepreneur with a small, tightly managed company, backed by a large European Corporation.

Write to Charles T. Harrison, c/o M.S.P. 2-16 Goodge St, London W1.

**OCTOPUS**

**Assistant Marketing CONTROLLER**

An Assistant Marketing Controller is required to join a successful publishing company with offices in Mayfair. The position offers an ideal opportunity for a senior secretary wishing to progress within a fast moving commercial company. Accuracy and the ability to deal diplomatically with customers is a basic requirement. Excellent benefits including BUPA, profit sharing scheme, savings related share option scheme, free lunches, etc.

Apply in writing with C.V. to:  
The Trade Sales Manager, Marketing Department  
**Octopus Books Ltd**  
59 Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9DA

**CHANCE TO TRAVEL**  
£20-£12,000 net

At last a job where travel really means TRAVEL! Spend 6 months a year in London and 6 months based in Switzerland; travelling extensively around the world attending exhibitions to promote exclusive jewellery. Enthusiastic grooming and self assurance vital. Knowledge of French, German and possibly Italian essential. Excellent shorthand and typing required. If this sounds like your dream job, please contact:

**BOND ST BUREAU**  
22 South Moulton St, W1 629 5580  
629 5592 (Roc Cons)

**Executive Bilingual Secretary**

Required for dynamic international Antiques Dealer in Mayfair. Fluent spoken and written French essential; other languages welcome. Must have first-rate shorthand and typing skills. Please send CV and application to: The Company Secretary, 23 Grafton Street, London, W1.

**BOND ST BUREAU**  
22 South Moulton St, W1 629 5580  
629 5592 (Roc Cons)

**Secretary/PA**  
No Shorthand

Excellent opportunity for a well skilled Secretary. Full secretarial support at executive level. Lots of administration and meeting and greeting of clients. Hours 9.30 and a salary of £3,500 plus many, many benefits.

Call for immediate interview on 637 9922. Prime Personnel.

**Mayfair Estate Agents**  
Seeks

**SECRETARY**

with enthusiastic approach to be involved in Sales and potential to negotiating. Excellent salary plus commission incentive, shorthand (100/60) outstanding opportunity to join property team

Telephone 01-408 0432 or 01-629 6804 (No Agencies)

**Administrator/PA**

Urgently required for small but expanding firm of Central London Solicitors. Legal secretary essential. Top salary paid to the successful applicant.

Please telephone 353 4821 reference SNP

**S.W.I. AGENCY**

We are a multi-faceted, expanding recruitment consultancy specialising in quality staff for blue chip clients. We need an efficient Manager with a strong and flexible manner and an experienced recruitment consultant. Earnings well over the figures in the last 12 months.

Ring 235 6394 for further details

**PAMELA DICKENS, Recruitment Consultants,**  
1 New Burlington St, W1, 439 1491

We urgently require candidates for the following vacancies:

**PERSONAL ASSISTANT/COPY SECRETARY** for Banks in EC4. Mid 20s, interesting and varied lots of scope and people contact. Salary £8,000. Quote Ref 7106.

**PA WITH SH/AUDIO SKILLS** for Director in Mayfair based headhunters. Exc benefits, a real challenge. Salary £9,500 to start. Quote Ref 5103.

City based Rice Cars (part of large Chartered Accountancy Group) requires **SEVERAL EXC SECRETARIES** (full SH/Audio skills) for different levels, plus **ONE ADMINISTRATOR** with prev sec exp. Personnel environment, busy, people oriented. Top salaries and promotional prospects. CVs urgently please. Quote Ref P107.

Large int co, Pall Mall, requires **COPY SEC** for their London Office. New dept set up with "broking environment" so prev stockbroker or similar background would be perfect. Exc salary, £8,000 pa, to start. Quote Ref P106.

**LEGAL SEC** to join team of "floaters" in large, modern Solicitors. EC1. Varied and interesting, urgently needed. Salary £8,200 pa. Quote Ref P104.

CVs are welcome for all these vacancies. Answerphone after office hours.

**01-439 1491**

**EXPERIENCED SECRETARY/PA**

for

**YOUNG CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

of Knightsbridge based Property Development & Investment Group

★ Top salary  
★ Generous holidays  
★ Small, friendly office

Please ring: 01-235 6361 for more details

**SECRETARY/PA**

Required for London Bloodstock Agency excellent shorthand and typing essential. Some knowledge of Racing required. Age 25 to 40 preferred. Good Salary.

Please apply in writing to:  
**LONDON THOROUGHbred SERVICES LTD**  
7 PHENE STREET, LONDON SW3 5NZ.

**Look towards the Future!**  
£9,000

The Managing Director of this newly formed subsidiary is truly dynamic, and he needs an equally dynamic Assistant. You will help build up this company, and become totally involved in all aspects of day-to-day activities. Excellent presentation, confidence and a pleasant personality are pre-requisites as well as first-class secretarial and administrative skills. The company has beautiful offices and has a superb location in Lincoln Inn Fields. Age 23-30. Speeds 100/60.

Telephone 01-629 5685 West End Office

**Personnel in West London**  
To £7,500

Relevant experience could be an advantage, but not absolutely necessary to join a fast expanding consultancy. Candidates should have a sound educational background and accurate shorthand and typing coupled with good organisational skills. Training on W.P. will be provided.

Contact Colin Hush on 01-938 1804 (No Agencies)  
IPP International Ltd  
28 Kensington Church Street, London, W8

**Temps - top rates + Permanent jobs**  
At £8,000-£11,000.

At the moment our temporary division has several vacancies looking for permanent secretaries in PA for new London office owning a successful group of companies. Salary £10,500. Ring 01-499 0092/493 5907

**Senior Secretaries**

**ADLAND PLUS**  
636 2116

**CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY - U.A.E.**

The Marketing & Sales Manager of a computer company in the U.A.E. requires an efficient secretary to organise & run his busy office. Consultants are invited to apply. Please write in the first instance to The Registrar International School of Chess, Chessfield, Ashford, Kent, TN26 3AP.

**SALES SEC**  
£8,000 neg

A good sec with a sales or marketing background to join a team of 4. Must be easy going and top all and young. Age 25+. Phone Matherlock 01-499 0028. Ref 1341715.

**SECRETARY/PA TO SENIOR PARTNER**

Small Design Consultancy in Regent St. require an experienced Secretary, 23+ with good typing and spelling. Able to handle admin. Interesting work in a friendly atmosphere. £7,500

Call Richard Head 01-734 4536

**Super Secretaries**

**COLLEGE LEAVERS**

**MARKETING**

This young dynamic company who advise on future planning and promotion of their clients products is offering superb career prospects to bright and enthusiastic young people to join one of their sales teams. You must be enthusiastic, ambitious and in some cases have good skills. Salaries range from £5,000-£9,000.

**A LEVELS IN BIOLOGY/CHEMISTRY**

A scientific division of this very well-known group of companies is seeking a bright Secretary for one of their young scientists. Salary £20,000.

**LEGAL**

If you have had legal secretarial training a famous Solicitors practice near Holborn is anxious to meet you. This is a superb opportunity to use your newly acquired skills. Salary £25,500.

This is just a small selection of the many interesting vacancies that we currently have for bright, ambitious college leavers with good skills. Please us today for an immediate interview.

Tel: 01-499 0082 or 01-493 5907

**JUNIOR SECRETARY FOR PR**

We are looking for an enthusiastic Junior to join our very small, busy PR Consultancy team in EC1. The right candidate will have lots of energy, fast shorthand typing and be able to occasionally work under pressure. This is a first class opportunity for someone leaving college who is keen to learn about this interesting business area.

**Salary £5,500 per annum**

For further details please telephone Wendy Curme on 01-251 6859

**MAYFAIR ESTATE AGENTS £7,500**

A bright, socially confident young secretary without shorthand who enjoys working under pressure, is required by the agricultural department of this prestigious company. Good typing and some audio. Very interesting job where a good telephone manner is important. Age 22+.

**Bernadette of Bond St.**  
Recruitment Consultants  
No 55, (next door to Fenwick)  
01-628 1284

**Receptionist/Telephoneist**  
Westminster

For firm of Surveyors. Busy Herald switchboard and reception work. Small amount of typing, lots of personality and a smart appearance. Salary up to £6,500 depending upon experience. Please Tel: **Pauline Crosby 222 2266** (No agencies)

**WEBBER DOUGLAS ACADEMY**

**Academy Secretary**

A responsible post requiring organisational and full secretarial skills.

Please write giving details to:  
The Principal  
Webber Douglas Academy  
34 Clarendon St, London SW7 5JF  
Marking the envelope confidential

**EXTRAORDINARY** career opportunity for a person with a good knowledge of the legal system and a good knowledge of the legal system and a good knowledge of the legal system.

**AUDIO TYPIST** required by Potham Corporation for a contract of 12 months. Must be a native speaker of English. Salary £12,000 per annum. Please write to: Potham Corporation, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH.

**SECRETARY** with audio skills. Very good salary. £12,000 per annum. Please write to: Potham Corporation, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH.

**TOP TYPIST** 30 wpm required for a contract of 12 months. Must be a native speaker of English. Salary £12,000 per annum. Please write to: Potham Corporation, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH.

**PR** International marketing company. Very good salary. £12,000 per annum. Please write to: Potham Corporation, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH.

**40 YEARS** of experience. Very good salary. £12,000 per annum. Please write to: Potham Corporation, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH.

**PART TIME VACANCIES**

**PART-TIME** £4,000. £4,000 per annum. Please write to: Potham Corporation, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH.

**EXPERIENCED** £4,000. £4,000 per annum. Please write to: Potham Corporation, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH.

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**TRADE ORGANISATIONS** £4,000. £4,000 per annum. Please write to: Potham Corporation, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH.

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**Tempting Times**

**SECRETARIES**  
UP TO £4.30 PER HOUR

We are currently working with several major companies who have an urgent need for first class secretaries - Shorthand/Audio Secretaries and Copy Typists. In return for your hard work and flexibility you offer excellent rates and the opportunity to utilise your experience in a wide range of assignments.

If you have current skills of 100/60 and at least 18 months' secretarial experience contact:-

**Karin Parnaby or Ginny Ling on 629 7262**

**GRADUATE APPOINTMENTS LTD.**

**TOP HOUR RATES!**

We have just increased our rates to our best of senior level secretaries. If you enjoy busy hours, and are confident enough to work in the West End and City, ring us now. You need speed of 100/60 and at least 2 year secretarial experience in a central London to be able to join our team.

Call 434 4512 (West End) or 588 3535 (City)

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Recruitment Consultants

**WILL KROHN** advertises Confidentially. We are looking for a young woman to work 3 days per week good secretarial experience in a central London. Salary £3,500 per annum. Please write to: Crone Corkill, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH.

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Please telephone 353 4821 reference SNP

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**Sales Executives**

**Computer Industry**  
Realistic earnings £50k +  
Age 24-30

Would you like to:

- work for the industry leader
- sell to blue-chip Times Top 100 companies
- negotiate your own client proposals
- be rewarded according to the profits you secure
- enjoy the exhilaration of fast-moving deals
- progress towards management in a professional environment?

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If you are selling successfully in the computer industry are educated to degree level or equivalent, and believe you merit consideration for a stimulating career opportunity, please Lee Walkinshaw: 01-821 6272 (evenings/weekends) or 01-680 4013 (office hours)

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**SHOWROOM SALES PERSON**

Cartier, the jewellers, seek an experienced sales person for their Bond Street showroom. Applicants should have a good knowledge of fine quality jewellery and be able to speak at least one other language. Write in confidence with photograph to T.M.J. Davidson, Cartier Ltd, 175 New Bond Street, London W1.

**Courtenay**

of Brook Street, W1, Sloane Street, SW1

Require experienced

**Sales Staff**

25-30 years. Excellent appearance & pleasant personality to work in a friendly atmosphere. Opportunities for advancement. £110 pw.

Phone 629 7095

**Banking and Accountancy Appointments**

**Financial Controller**

London W1 to £15,000

We are a fast expanding group of service companies in International accounting, travel and trade, seeking a young qualified accountant as Financial Controller. Reporting to the MD you will be totally responsible for all financial data to Final Accounts level, and the provision of management information to profit centre managers.

Age 24/30 you will be qualified with a strong desire for total involvement in this dynamic environment. Please telephone or write to Rebecca Goddard, quoting Ref RG5201. Lloyd Chapman Associates, 123 New Bond Street, W1 01-499 7761

**PUBLIC NOTICES**

**UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN**

The Annual Meeting of Convocation will be held on Thursday, 4 July, 1984, in the Great Hall, Dublin, Ireland, at 12 noon. All members of Convocation are invited to attend. The meeting will be held in the Great Hall, Dublin, Ireland, at 12 noon. All members of Convocation are invited to attend. The meeting will be held in the Great Hall, Dublin, Ireland, at 12 noon. All members of Convocation are invited to attend.

**LE. GRAHAM**

Assistant Secretary for Vice-Chancellor and Warden

University Office, Old Street, Dublin 1, Ireland.

**NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS**

**RECEPTIONIST** £4,000 per annum. Please write to: Potham Corporation, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH.

**WOMAN JOURNALIST** £4,000 per annum. Please write to: Potham Corporation, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH.

**TRADE ORGANISATIONS** £4,000 per annum. Please write to: Potham Corporation, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH.

**WOMAN JOURNALIST** £4,000 per annum. Please write to: Potham Corporation, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH.

**TRADE ORGANISATIONS** £4,000 per annum. Please write to: Potham Corporation, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH.

**WOMAN JOURNALIST** £4,000 per annum. Please write to: Potham Corporation, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH.

**TRADE ORGANISATIONS** £4,000 per annum. Please write to: Potham Corporation, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH.

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**TRADE ORGANISATIONS** £4,000 per annum. Please write to: Potham Corporation, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH.



## Public Appointments

The Executive Committee of GREATER LONDON ARTS has recently agreed on a revised staff structure and wishes to recruit applications for the following positions. (Some are existing and others are new posts).

**DEPUTY DIRECTOR (Ref. 841)**

This position carries the prime responsibility for co-ordinating the development of regional strategies, and in particular partnerships with local authorities involving the support of the work of the arts development officers in these areas.

An informal understanding of arts provision in London is required, and substantial knowledge of local government is essential. Candidates must also have relevant senior management experience.

Salary scale £13,599-£15,225 under review (including London weighting of £1,191).

**P.R. & PUBLICATION OFFICER (Ref. 842)**

To develop an overall marketing strategy and corporate publicity campaign, to introduce a regular association publication and provide an information service.

Good contacts and understanding of press relations together with a broad knowledge of arts publicity and marketing are required.

Salary scale £9,345-£10,851 under review (including London weighting of £1,191).

**ETHNIC ARTS DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (Ref. 843)**

A new and highly challenging position in developing the existing policies and practices for the support of ethnic arts activities and encouraging and co-ordinating the association's activities in this field.

An informal understanding of ethnic arts in London is required, and candidates must have knowledge of funding bodies. Proven ability to initiate and motivate is required in this exciting post.

Salary scale £9,345-£10,851 under review (including London weighting of £1,191).

**ASSISTANT OFFICER - Community Art (Ref. 844)**

To assist in all aspects of the support and development of Community Art in Greater London.

A knowledge and understanding of the Community Art field and administrative secretarial skills are required, initiative and willingness to share office routine is important.

Salary scale £7,455-£8,198 under review (including London weighting of £1,191).

Full details and application forms from: The Director, Greater London Arts, 25-27 Tavistock Place, London, WC1H 9SF.

Please quote job reference numbers on applications. Closing date of completed applications: Monday, July 16, 1984.

GREATER LONDON ARTS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

## SCOTTISH NEW TOWNS LONDON OFFICE EXECUTIVE

£12,600-£14,300 (under review)

Applications are invited from experienced and enthusiastic self-starters for the challenging and demanding post of London Executive in the Scottish New Towns London Office.

The Office provides a physical presence in London for the five Scottish New Towns of Cumbernauld, East Kilbride, Glenrothes, Irvine and Livingston through which information about the towns can be disseminated and interest generated in them as centres of industrial attraction for both English and Overseas investors.

Based in the centrally situated Scottish Centre just off Trafalgar Square, the successful candidate will be required to act as the Scottish New Towns' representative in London and will be expected to stimulate interest in the New Towns and complement the individual and collective promotional activities of the towns. This will entail maintaining and developing close personal contacts with the media and institutions involved in inward investment and industrial attraction such as the Banks, Consulates, Chambers of Commerce, etc. and the writing of press articles and notices, arranging press conferences, exhibitions and receptions as and when required.

The successful candidate must be able to demonstrate proven experience in industrial marketing and public relations, gained preferably in both the public and private sector and possess a sound knowledge of Scotland and its economic structure. The envisaged age group is around 30 and would suit applicants educated to degree standard who can work on their own initiative and who can cope with patience and humour with the demands imposed by five autonomous New Town Development Corporations.

In addition to the above salary a competitive package of benefits is available to the right candidate.

The London Office is administered by East Kilbride Development Corporation, and Application Forms are available from their Personnel Department, Athol House, East Kilbride G74 1LU or by telephoning East Kilbride 41111. Closing date for receipt of applications is 6th July 1984. It is intended to hold interviews in the London Office later in July.

THE SCOTTISH NEW TOWNS

Applications should be sent to: The Personnel Department, Athol House, East Kilbride G74 1LU or by telephoning East Kilbride 41111. Closing date for receipt of applications is 6th July 1984. It is intended to hold interviews in the London Office later in July.

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## General Appointments

## CET Council for Educational Technology

### Software Systems Development Officer

The Council for Educational Technology wishes to appoint a Software Systems Development Officer to monitor, and advise the Council on responses to, developments in the fields of computer languages, operating systems, expert or knowledge-based systems and artificial intelligence. The Officer would be a member of the Council's Information Technology Team and would be expected to contribute to discussions on the Council's development strategy in this area and oversee development projects.

The successful applicant will have had considerable experience in the area of software systems development (but not necessarily in computer assisted learning) and currently be working or training in the fields of expert systems or artificial intelligence. Some project management experience would be expected although previous experience within the education and training system is not essential.

The position is for a fixed term of two years with appointment either by contract or by secondment from education or industry. Salary is negotiable in the region of £15,000.

Written applications accompanied by full curriculum vitae should reach the Office Manager at the Council for Educational Technology, 3 Devonshire Street, London W1N 2BA (from whom additional information on the position and the Council may be obtained) by 13 July 1984.

## MARKETING MANAGER BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

£17,000-£25,000 plus car

Our client is the consumer finance division of a major international bank. Always awake to the opportunities afforded by new products and acquisitions, they are seeking a consumer orientated Marketing Manager to assist their Business Development Director in their London Head Office.

The Marketing Manager's primary role will be to identify and assess business opportunities, new products and potential acquisitions throughout the UK, Ireland and Scandinavia.

The successful applicant will probably be a graduate or MBA. Experience in the financial field is not essential but a strong consumer orientated background is essential along with experience of new ventures and products, acquisitions and strategic review. Excellent communications skills, a creative and flexible mind and a positive character are vital. Preferred age range - late twenties to mid thirties.

Our client offers an excellent benefits package including subsidised mortgage, non-contributory pension and life assurance, a company car and excellent career prospects.

Please write, quoting ref. X/0101, giving details of experience and qualifications or telephone 0734 508456 for an application form. A detailed job description and applicant profile is available to all applicants.

BERKSHIRE PERSONNEL SERVICES

3/5 London Road, Reading, Berks. RG1 5BJ

BPS

## MARKETING MANAGER DIRECTOR DESIGNATE

c. £17,000 plus 2 litre car West of Scotland

A market leader in Health and Hygiene products with well developed and intensively researched brands with to enhance their market strength by recruiting a Marketing Director.

This role, a crucial one in a small, well motivated team of managers, reports directly to the Managing Director. Your appointment to the board will be the result of successfully marketing this strongly independent company whose turnover currently stands at around \$12 million.

The priorities are straightforward. To identify gaps in the Health market and fill them with researched and existing products and to develop new markets. Clearly this will require experience in initiating and implementing campaigns successfully and the imagination and flair to explore new markets.

Ideally you will have produced and subsequently gained marketing experience in relevant areas such as Chemical Industries, Health Products, Crop Protection or Animal Health and Hygiene. The ability to lead an experienced team in an intelligent, imaginative and businesslike manner is essential. The board will make decisions influenced directly by your advice and the Company will gain directly as a result of your abilities.

An excellent and progressive remuneration package includes a negotiable salary around £17,000, a company 2 litre car, contributory pension scheme and generous life assurance. Naturally, full relocation expenses are available where appropriate.

To ensure an immediate response to your interest in this key position, please telephone Ben Williams in absolute confidence quoting Reference 112.

031-226 6113

Wesley Chambers,  
43 Frederick Street,  
Edinburgh EH2 4EL.

PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

We bring the right people together

## NORTH WESTERN REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY PLANNING FOR HEALTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY (ACUTE SERVICES)

£10,393-£12,615

An experienced planning professional is required to head up a team concerned specifically with the development of acute health services for the 4 million residents of the North Western Health Region, which comprises Greater Manchester and Lancashire.

Responsible directly to the Regional Services Planning Officer, the post holder will contribute to long-term strategy for acute care, including regional specialities and will help monitor progress towards the regional objectives of correcting deficiencies and reducing current variations in access to services by half over the next ten years. The Assistant Secretary will also fulfil a co-ordinating role for the Services Planning Section as a whole to the analysis and assessment of annual programmes from the region's numerous District Health Authorities for developments and cost improvements across the whole range of their local health services.

Detailed knowledge of the NHS planning and review systems would be an advantage, although candidates from outside the health sector should not be deterred from applying if they can demonstrate well-developed planning and policy analysis skills and the ability to adapt quickly and get things done.

Application forms and job descriptions available from the Regional Personnel Officer, North West Regional Health Authority, 100-102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

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# General Appointments

## International Application Consultants

to £14,000 + car + benefits + overseas allowance

### SHAPE YOUR OWN FUTURE

with a progressive company using state-of-the-art fourth generation language and relational database technology. We are the world leader in the field of

### Project Management Information Systems

Our highly successful Consultancy Department has a number of vacancies for motivated professional people with varying degrees of experience, to implement project control systems at our customers' offices throughout UK & Europe. Consultants are also engaged on in-house development projects and sales demonstrations. Additionally there are a limited number of vacancies for consultants to work solely on package development projects, based in London. Full training will be given in all our products, but applicants should normally be confident in the areas of programming and systems analysis. Self-reliance, adaptability and commitment are the most important requirements, but a numerate degree would be an advantage. Applicants for field consultancy posts should be willing to travel and should, preferably, have some experience of giving presentations. Project leadership experience is required for senior posts. European languages are a plus, and the age indicator is 21-35.

Senior Application Consultants £12-14,000 pa + car  
Application Consultants £9-12,000 pa + car  
Graduate Trainees c£7,000 pa

As well as a challenging vocation, and enviable opportunities to travel, the package includes:

- \* Overseas allowances (around 20% of salary while abroad)
- \* Free BUPA medical cover
- \* Free life assurance
- \* Pension fund
- \* Permanent health insurance
- \* Relocation assistance
- \* Salary review after 6 months

Please write, enclosing CV to:

Steve Austin, UK Manager, Metier Management Systems Limited, 23, Clayton Road, Hayes, Middlesex UB8 3AN. Tel: 01-846 3400.

NB: Please mention your current salary and where you saw this advertisement.

## METIER

## FINANCIAL EXECUTIVES

As the UK's leading consultancy in the field of current receivables management, we are looking for appropriately experienced staff to join our expanding business. Opportunities are available at all levels within the organisation, but standards are of the highest order.

Consultancy assignments are conducted throughout the UK and an element of travel, including staying away from home, is required.

Preferred age is 20 to 35 years. Salaries are negotiable but will not be a barrier to promising applicants.

Applicants who believe they have the required standard of ability should reply enclosing a personal history to Michael D. Bird at:-



RESOURCE EVALUATION LIMITED • 35 BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON W1X 5DA • TEL: 01-409 3075

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Truly, the potential is that big. There's really no limit to the amount you can make in direct sales. To get you started on a new career path we provide excellent sales training. Thereafter it's all down to your own drive and ambition.

To find out more ring:

**John Wilkinson on 01-681 3931**  
or Dial 100 and ask the operator for:

**Freephone 6370 or**  
**Freephone 'Opportunity'**

## Copy Editor

The Central Office of Information is looking for a copy editor to join its Copy Editorial Unit in the Overseas Publicity Group based in Harcourt Road, London SE1. Candidates must be competent copy-editors and proof readers, preferably with a background in factual journals and/or bookwork.

In addition to having the ability to prepare manuscripts and check proofs to a high standard, often under pressure against tight deadlines, candidates must be able to cope with make-up and would be expected to have sufficient knowledge of printing processes to enable them to liaise with production officers and to contribute at all production stages through to press.

Experience of indexing and of handling translated texts would be an advantage, as would experience of providing briefs for design and finished artwork.

An interest in and appreciation of current affairs is essential.

The post is graded Assistant Information Officer and the starting salary will be within the range of £5,796 to £9,338 per annum according to experience and qualifications. The post carries 22 days annual leave and promotion prospects.

Please send a postcard for an application form to the Central Office of Information, Room 158, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2PD, quoting reference number 162/NC/84. The closing date for returned forms is 16 July 1984.

The Civil Service is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

## Senior Management Appointment Overseas

The Save the Children Fund invites applications for the post of Field Director, Uganda.

This position is one in which the challenging and stimulating nature of the job will outweigh the financial benefits accruing to the appointee, who will be responsible for managing the Fund's largest programme overseas. The programme budget for 1984/5 is in the order of £4m, and employs 15 expatriate professional staff and many more recruited locally. The Field Director has to conduct negotiations at the highest levels, including government, bilateral donors, and top management staff of UN and other non-governmental agencies in Uganda.

The Field Director reports to the Director of the Overseas Department, London, on all aspects of development of the programme throughout Uganda and is supported by a Deputy and an Administration Assistant.

Applicants must have considerable management experience, if possible in a health orientated sector, and some Third World experience. They must be aged 35-60, and be able to rise to the challenge of working to assist in the rehabilitation of a country which still suffers from the ravages of years of internal unrest. An initial 12-month contract will be offered to the right candidate, commencing as soon as possible. For further details contact the Overseas Personnel Officer, Save the Children Fund, 17 Grove Lane, London SE5 8RD, telephone 01-703 5400.



## Director of Operations & Engineering

Applications are invited for the above post which is a senior position reporting direct to the Managing Director.

Freightliners Limited is a subsidiary of British Rail (operating independently and accountable for its own profitability) dealing specifically with containerised traffic and last year carried over one million containers. The Freightliner network is nationwide, operating 35 depots. The company owns 5,500 containers, operates a fleet of 1,650 rail wagons, and a road fleet of 450 vehicles (32/38 tonne).

In addition to playing a key role in policy making, the successful applicant will be responsible for controlling and directing rail and road transport, engineering and depot operations.

Candidates should have had appropriate experience in senior management and hold a degree, professional qualification or equivalent. Initial remuneration around £20,000 on a scale which rises to £27,000. Pension scheme, relocation expenses and other large company benefits including rail travel concessions.

Please write in confidence with full CV to:  
LEN SHEFFIELD, DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL,  
FREIGHTLINERS LIMITED,  
43 CARDINGTON STREET, LONDON, NW1 2LS.

## Senior Sales Engineer

London & South East

Salary: £15-18,000 plus car

A newly formed subsidiary of an international engineering organisation seeks a sales engineer with a proven track record to play a key role in a small, young, enthusiastic team launching an exciting new industrial water filtration product in the UK. This product has already gained international acclaim and is arousing considerable interest with initial sales in this country. The appointment offers excellent prospects as the market expands. Apply in confidence sending full career details to:

Joan Wilkins,  
PO Box 351, London W9 1TU

## A WINNING PERSONALITY

... could earn you £12,000 in your first year plus an excellent training, a basic of £7,000 (neg) early management opportunities and the backing of a £3 billion international group. If you have drive, initiative, good communicative skills, it's an excellent career move - take it. Phone for details

01-222 7495

## SALES EXECUTIVE

The 5 star Royal Garden Hotel offers you the opportunity to develop your sales career within one of London's leading Hotels.

Joining our existing team of Sales Executives you will have the opportunity to develop our existing Corporate and Travel Trade markets through special promotions, functions, and by ensuring our clients and the market are aware of new developments and existing facilities within the Hotel.

Having already several years' experience within a sales environment, you will have a positive attitude towards selling and the ability to identify and satisfy our clients' needs. Skills in communication, both verbally and in writing, together with a first class appearance are essential in order to reflect the importance of this position.

We anticipate this position will assume more of a Public Relations role within the Hotel in the near future.

If this challenge appeals to you, send your Curriculum Vitae with a recent photograph to:-

Richard Towse, Personnel Manager  
The Royal Garden Hotel  
Kensington High Street  
Kensington, London, W8



Royal Garden Hotel  
HOTEL 01-937 8000

## Royal Opera House

### DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

Reporting to the General Director but with access to the Board, the Director of finance will take full responsibility for the development of financial strategy options and for the provision of financial advice. In addition to managing the finance function this responsibility will include the implementation of systems and controls following the recommendations of the Priestley report.

Candidates must be qualified accountants in their forties with the stature and skills to communicate effectively and persuasively at senior levels. Experience of formulating and implementing financial strategy at board level in a competitive industrial or commercial company is essential. Detailed knowledge of both computerisation and legal matters would be a distinct advantage.

An attractive salary commensurate with the importance of the Board places on this appointment will be negotiated with the successful candidate.

For application form please contact the Director of Administration, The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London WC2. Tel (01) 240 1200, ext 124. Closing date for applications 19th July 1984.

## AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

### PERSONNEL ASSISTANT

to work in a small team providing a Personnel and Training service to the International Secretariat which has a staff of 170 from over 30 countries.

The Personnel Assistant assists the Personnel and Training Officer in all aspects of the work. The duties are varied and include salary administration, serving recruitment committees organising the volunteer programme and recruiting temporary staff.

Candidates should have relevant experience and be able to work in a methodical and thorough way often under pressure. An understanding of and sympathy with the needs of a multicultural workforce essential. Good typing necessary.

Salary £8,300 (index-linked).  
For a detailed job specification and application form send a stamped addressed envelope to:  
Amnesty International, 1 Easton Street, London WC1X 8DJ or ring 01-853 1771 exts. 5145 or 5146.  
Closing date for the return of completed application forms: 12th July, 1984.

## DIPLOMATIC SERVICE RESEARCH APPOINTMENTS

... in the Research Department, London, which contributes to the formulation of policy advice by conducting research into past and current issues. This complements the work of geographical and financial departments by providing a collective memory and continuity; analysing implications for policy as required; and preparing studies in depth of particular issues. Opportunities to serve overseas.

There are now vacancies covering the following Regions:

### Asian

— 2 posts dealing with China, requiring experience or knowledge of the People's Republic of China, and competence in modern standard Chinese.

### Atlantic

— 1 post dealing with N America, requiring a specialised knowledge of US and Canadian politics and a good reading ability in French.

— 1 post dealing with Commonwealth and international economic affairs requiring a specialised knowledge of the evolution of the modern Commonwealth, a good reading ability in French and some knowledge or understanding of basic economic principles and their international application.

### Soviet and East European

— 1 post dealing with Eastern Europe requiring knowledge and understanding of East European countries (preferably other than Russia) and some knowledge of at least one of the languages of the area.

For all posts, candidates should normally have (or expect to obtain by 11 September 1984) a degree with 1st or upper 2nd class honours (where divided) or a post graduate degree, in a relevant subject (eg geography, history, economics, political studies, modern languages). Exceptionally those without the specified qualifications may also be considered, but only if they have other qualifications or experience of particular value to the Research Department.

SALARY: (under review). As Research Officer £10,365-£12,605. Level of appointment and starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Promotion prospects.

For an application form (to be returned by 11 September 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/6264.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer.

## Executive Search Consultant

£25K+ basic, bonus, car/excellent benefits

Our client is a well-established highly profitable consultancy part of a major media/communications group. They now seek an experienced search consultant to complement their existing team.

Applications, listing separately any organisations to which your name should not be disclosed, should be sent to H. B. Butterworth, FCA, Clark Whitehill & Co., Chartered Accountants, 25 New Street Square, London EC4, quoting reference 172. Replies will be treated in strict confidence.

## INSURANCE SECURITY ANALYST

The Minet Group, International Insurance Brokers, are seeking an Analyst for their Company Security Section which is responsible for monitoring the Solvency of Insurance Markets Worldwide. Successful Candidates will have experience in Financial or Investment Analysis.

Specific Training in the analysis of Insurance Companies will be provided. The Analyst will cover markets in most countries of the World and will be expected to liaise with management at all levels. The position offers an interesting future in a developing area. Remuneration negotiable.

Please write enclosing a detailed Curriculum Vitae to:

**MRS EONA ANDERSON.**  
**THE MINET GROUP,**  
**100 LEMAN STREET,**  
**LONDON E1 8HG**

## Publications Officer

The World Development Movement, Britain's premier pressure group on Third World issues, is looking for a Publications Officer. The job will involve editing, designing and setting up of WDM's newspaper, 'Star', and a wide range of other publications. The post will be on a two year contract.

Salary will be on the scale £7,022 to £9,988 to be increased from 1 May 1984. Current scale includes £700 per annum London weighting. Job sharing opportunities will be considered. WDM is an equal opportunity employer. Full details, a job description and an application form returnable by Friday, 13 July, are available from WDM, Bedford Chambers, Covent Garden, London, WC2E 8SA. Phone 01-462 3872.

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Written applications to:  
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**85-87 Jernyn Street,**  
**London, SW1**

## Engineering Systems & Planning Manager

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Quaker Oats Limited is the successful UK subsidiary of the Quaker Oats Company of Chicago. We are involved in the manufacture of a wide range of food products and have an excellent record of growth.

We are seeking a very special type of person (m/f) whose experience blends mechanical and electrical engineering, with a knowledge of food pharmaceutical or other FMCG production processes. As Engineering Systems and Planning Manager, reporting to the Chief Engineer, your role will be to analyse current practices and future maintenance engineering by improvements throughout the plant and to implement practical maintenance programmes employing computer techniques where appropriate. You will need to be conversant with accounting, budgeting, purchasing and inventory methods. Your technical/academic qualifications may be quite diversified but you will need to have had at least three years in a continuous production environment and be able to demonstrate total familiarity with maintenance planning. You will also require well developed communication skills in order to gain approval for new maintenance procedures with senior management and to carry these through at the management level.

We will be able to provide you with a comprehensive technical support in a challenging, growing, exciting prospect with an attractive benefits package, including relocation assistance if required.

Please send your CV to, or contact:



Lorraine Williams  
Recruitment Manager  
Quaker Oats Limited  
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Bridge Road  
Sewall, Middlesex.  
Tel. 01-574 2388 Ext. 321

## BRITISH UNIVERSITIES SPORTS FEDERATION

### General Secretary

Mike Gee, the General Secretary for the past 11 years will be taking up employment with the IAAF in September. The Federation is, therefore, looking for a suitable replacement to organise its Championships and representative matches. The post will initially be offered for a 2 year period. Salary Universities Administrative scale 1A commencing £9,425 pa.

Further details from the Chairman BUSF 28 Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AD.  
Closing date 31st July 1984

## SOFT FURNISHINGS

We are looking for a capable and experienced person to run, and expand, our soft furnishings service. The person we envisage will have had a background in interior design, with a particular flair and knowledge concerning curtains and blinds including measuring and estimating. He or she will be based in our Kings Road Showroom, although a close liaison with our Design Studio will be necessary. Excellent salary and prospects are offered to the right person.

Write in the first instance with full CV to:  
**OSBORNE & LITTLE LTD,**  
**49 Temperley Road, SW12 8QE**



# General Appointments

## General Manager Travel Agency

Knowledgeable General Manager with leadership skills and at least 10-15 years experience in international travel agency/G.S.A. operations. Qualified candidates will be fully experienced in all aspects of travel and cargo arrangements and be knowledgeable of financial and accounting requirements.

Competitive salary (and possible bonus) automobile and paid vacation as well as usual benefits provided.

Qualified candidates with smart appearance should provide C.V./resume and salary history to

**Box 0617 R The Times**

## CHIEF EXECUTIVE

(with Board status)

The M. P. Harris Group is a major force in the south east region for building materials supply and distribution, and support services to the construction industry. An early appointment is now sought for the new post of Chief Executive for one of the principal subsidiaries situated to the north of Hastings.

This subsidiary is soundly financed, profitable and is enjoying an excellent share of current trading upturn. The new appointment will be made to consolidate the existing management structure and to ensure continued market share with long term development plans. Only applicants with proven experience in selling, and managing for profitability and who wish to advance their own careers, can be considered. A knowledge of the building materials industry would be advantageous, but the requisite management skills will prevail in making the selection.

The rewards package will include a progressive salary, car and profit based bonus in addition to the benefits commensurate with the importance attached to the appointment.

Applications in confidence should in the first instance be sent to: The Secretary, M. P. Harris Group, 6 Beeching Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, East Sussex TN39 5LQ.

**M. P. Harris Group**

## SOFTWARE DESIGNERS AND SYSTEMS ENGINEERS:

### Apply your talent to develop digital switching systems for Europe.

In May this year, Bell-Northern Research Ltd. opened a new R & D laboratory at Maidenhead. This laboratory offers the challenge of a new career in one of the world's foremost telecommunications organisations.

**The company**  
BNR, a Canadian corporation owned by Northern Telecom Limited and Bell Canada, has made Northern Telecom a leader in world telecommunications. Northern Telecom is the second largest designer and manufacturer of telecommunications equipment in North America and sixth in the world. We've also helped Bell Canada create one of the world's most efficient and cost effective telephone services through exciting advances in the areas of voice and data communications.

**Our objectives**  
At BNR, our objectives are straightforward: to find better ways for people to communicate. As the first company to develop a complete family of fully digital switching products, we have established an international reputation for incorporating advanced software engineering with the latest digital electronics technology. Our new R & D laboratory at Maidenhead, our tenth worldwide, will be responsible for developing international versions of Northern Telecom's circuit and packet switches, packet switching systems and digital PABXs. These facilities provide a work environment which is stimulating and challenging. It is supported by a vast range of sophisticated facilities which include a captive local exchange (DMS-100) and an IBM mainframe with direct links to our main laboratories in Ottawa.

**The opportunities**  
Our continued ability to respond to an ever-changing environment and to cross the thresholds of new technology means that we can offer outstanding opportunities to recent graduates and professionals who wish to advance their careers.

**Software designers**  
To help design and implement this evolution, we require men and women with a variety of skills including computer science, telecommunications and digital electronics. Knowledge of one or more of these disciplines would be advantageous:

- systems software
- real time systems
- distributed processing
- call processing
- maintenance systems
- telephony
- packet and circuit switched products

**Systems engineers**  
Systems engineers with a knowledge of telecommunications disciplines would join a team whose mandate is to define the evolution of the telecommunications network in the areas of:

- voice/data network design and interfaces
- PABX/PSTN switching systems
- network signalling systems
- international telecommunications standards

**Hardware development engineer**  
A hardware development engineer with experience in development of digital switch and transmission systems.

**The people**  
In our business, people are the essential resource. Individualism is encouraged because it's fundamental to our growth. Our success derives from diverse specialists working closely in a team environment to develop new products and services. We expect people to take responsibility and demonstrate entrepreneurial drive and initiative. BNR can provide that all-important move to further your professional and technical expertise. Whether you are a recent graduate or an experienced professional, we are committed to helping you develop a career plan with goals that are realistic, challenging but also achievable.

**The qualifications**  
Your educational background should include an honours degree in computer science, electrical engineering or the applied sciences. Some experience within a computer or telecommunications environment would be an advantage. The ability to communicate well is essential. Salaries are very competitive and we offer a compensation plan which rewards and recognises creative and innovative contribution. An extensive company-paid benefit package as well as an employee savings plan is provided.

If you are interested, please send a detailed resumé, including a telephone number where you can be contacted. Interviews will be conducted in Maidenhead in July and travel expenses will be provided. Successful candidates may be invited to attend our induction and training programme in Canada, later in the year. All communications should be addressed to:

Mrs. D.L. Powis,  
BNR Limited,  
Langton House, Market Street,  
Maidenhead, Berkshire. SL6 8BE.  
Telephone: Maidenhead (0628) 72921 Ext. 547

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**MAIDENHEAD, THAMES VALLEY**  
A new gateway at the frontiers of telecommunications

## Talk Jobs and Careers In Real Time Applications with THE GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS DIVISION of SYSTEMS DESIGNERS at The Waldorf Hotel, Aldwych, London (Just off The Strand) on Thursday 28th June 1984 from noon - 9p.m.

Systems Designers is a leading computer systems consultancy based in the U.K. and operating throughout Western Europe and the U.S. In 1982 Systems Designers became the first such company to obtain a full listing on the London Stock Exchange. In 1983 our profits before tax were up by 46% whilst turnover rose by 48%. Our achievements and high reputation for developing real-time systems have created many future opportunities for the company. Tomorrow's aerospace and defence systems will require sophisticated electronics and computer technology. To meet the challenges presented by these developments we are seeking high-calibre personnel, probably aged between 24 and 32, capable of creative flair and who are highly self motivated.

Opportunities exist in Farnborough and Gloucester and we are seeking applicants of degree standard, probably in a science discipline, with at least two years relevant experience in one of the following areas.

- Military Communications - Static and Mobile
- Civil Aviation and Air Traffic Control Systems
- Avionic Systems
- Naval Systems
- Signal Processing
- Air Defence Environments
- Command and Control
- Office Automation Systems
- Information Retrieval

If you would like the chance to share in Systems Designers success we would be delighted to see you for an informal discussion. No appointment is necessary just turn up at the Waldorf.

If you cannot make the 28th June 1984, please contact Pamela Hayes-Jones on Freephone 3179 or write to her at the address below quoting ref: GSC4

Systems Designers is registered to DCI 05-21

Systems House, 105 Fleet Road, Fleet, Hampshire GU13 8NZ England  
Telephone Fleet (08514) 22161 Telex: 858280

**Systems Designers**

## ELECTRIC VEHICLE SYSTEMS

### New investment in technology and talent.

Our clients are already established within the field of power electronics and control systems where their equipment is applied to a wide range of motor powered installations.

Now, with an ongoing new product development programme budgeted at around £2 million per annum they are committed to harnessing the next generation of technology to the field of electric vehicles.

While this investment will embrace research and development into GTO and other novel power conversion techniques, microprocessor control applications, overall vehicle control systems and revised manufacturing methods using CAD/CAM etc, the essential investment will go into engineering talent by expanding their organisation in the areas outlined below.

These career opportunities will appeal to engineers aged 25-35 who have some experience in any of the disciplines listed or a strong relevant academic background. Salary, dependant on age and experience, will be up to £14,000 pa with an excellent relocation package where appropriate, however remuneration would always be negotiable to exceptional candidates.

### POWER ELECTRONICS

To design/develop electronic drive and control circuitry for use in power conversion systems using the latest thyristors and GTO devices. Projects will include the use of novel microprocessor based drive and protection circuitry along with liaison activity with manufacturers and research organisations engaged on power device design. ref 231/E

### CONTROL SYSTEM APPLICATIONS

To devise the particular control scheme for the various electrically powered vehicles using a comprehensive range of control equipment ranging from simple resistor/inductor networks to sophisticated power conversion and control modules. Candidates should ideally be experienced in traction or industrial motor control practice employing power electronics equipment. ref 231/A

### MICROPROCESSOR APPLICATIONS

To design standard microprocessor hardware and software packages for use in control, monitoring and diagnostic applications. Candidates should ideally have some knowledge of the Intel 8086 and PL/M but similar experience would be considered. ref 231/M

### ELECTRO-MECHANICAL MECHANISM DESIGN

To design relays, heavy current switch mechanisms and electro-pneumatic and electro-magnetic contactors for a wide range of switching/activation requirements. Candidates should ideally have some design experience in one of these product areas or a general background in electro-mechanical design. ref 231/D

### CONTROL SYSTEMS DESIGN

To design electronics circuitry which will process drivers' commands, route-side signalling and vehicle status in to overall control information for the electrical propulsion system. Candidates should ideally be experienced in state of the art control techniques. ref 231/S

### PRODUCTION ENGINEERING

The Company manufactures its own mechanical components, control equipment and electronics assemblies and consequently a wide range of manufacturing techniques are being applied. Production is generally planned in small and medium batch quantities, making considerable use of recently introduced Computer Aided Manufacturing Systems. Opportunities exist for Production Engineers who can further evolve innovative approaches to flexible manufacturing requirements within an overall cost reduction strategy, identifying any additional capital investment necessary. Candidates should be experienced in production engineering of small/medium batch quantities, alternatively a background in Industrial Engineering could be appropriate for one of the vacancies. ref 231/P

### QUALITY ENGINEERING

To accelerate the implementation of revised quality systems throughout the various departments, extend the Quality Manual and instigate wider internal audits. Candidates should be familiar with BS 5750 or MOD quality procedures. ref 231/O

Male/Female candidates should telephone (0785) 43366 (24 hours) for more information and an application form or send a CV quoting the appropriate ref to Engineering Selection, FREEPOST, Stafford ST17 4BR. All applications will be handled on a strictly confidential basis.

**Engineering Selection**











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 Sat 2.50

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## Radio 2

England and the West Indies at Lord's, including 1.05 Lunchtime News, 1.10 The Great Match - England v West Indies at Lord's 1950, 1.30-1.40 County Scoreboard, VHF only: Open University: 6.15-6.55pm: 6.15 Subculture Consumption (The Mods), 6.35-6.55 Renaissance Decorative Arts, 11.20pm-12.00: 11.20 Modern Art: Berlin Dada, 11.40-12.00 Social Work with Older People.

## Radio 1

7.30 Terry Wogan (incl) 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00pm Ken Bruce (incl) 1.05 Sports Desk. 2.00 Wimbledon 84. Commentary on today's matches and reports from Lord's on the first day of the Second Cornhill Test Match. 7.00 John Dunn (mf and vnf) including 7.30 Cricket Scores. 8.00

Valley Whynyon with Country Concert and Country Club 11.55 Sports Desk. 10.00  
 Play Cards in Castle's Corner with John  
 and Charles Colville. 10.30  
 Star Sound Extra with Nick Jackson.  
 1.00 Brian Matthews with Round  
 Mary Carr in Castle's Corner. 1.00am  
 10.00 Maching and Walzing ?  
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**Radio 1**

30pm on the half-hour from 6.30am until  
 12.00pm and then 12.00 midnight  
 (MFM/WW).

7.00 Bruno Brookes. 7.00 Adrian  
 Cane. 8.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Gary  
 Davies. 12.00 John Peel. 1.00  
 Steve Wright. 4.30 Paper Power.

cluding 5.00 Newsbeat, 7.00 Richard  
Kimmer, 10.00-12.00 John Peel, VHF  
radio 1 and 2, 4.00pm With Radio 2  
4.00pm John Peel, 5.00pm News at  
the Way, 1.40p Paul Burnett, 6.00 John  
Kimmer, 1.00 With Radio 2, 10.00 With  
radio 1, 12.00-4.00pm With Radio 2.

**WORLD SERVICE**

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the Farming World, 7.00 World News, 7.05  
Twenty-Four Hours, 7.30 Swinging States  
5.5 Newsdesk UK, 8.00 World News, 8.05  
Reports, 8.15 International Soccer Special  
10.00 John Peel, 9.00 World News, 9.05 Review  
the British Press, 9.15 The World Today  
9.30 Financial News, 9.40 Look Ahead, 9.45  
World News, 10.00 World News, 10.05  
World News, 11.00 News About Britain  
10.15 Cricket, 11.30 Asatruat, 12.00 Radio

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**TV WALES** As London except:  
12.00pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45  
10.00-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45  
Bridget Jones's Diary. 6.00 News. 5.59-6.54  
Crossroads. 7.35 Hardcastle and  
 McCormack. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 10.30  
 34. A special edition featuring  
 30's Kindest brothers, makers of  
 5 guitars. One of their customers is  
 5ank Evans, the noted jazz guitarist.  
 10. Database. 11.30 Mysteries of  
 5gar Wallace. 12.30 Closedown.

**TV WALES** As HTV West except:  
6.00pm-6.20 Wales  
 5.30-11.30-11.00 Wales This Week.

**HANNEL** As London except:  
 1.20pm-1.30 News.  
 1.30-2.00 Happy Days. 2.00-3.30 Writers on  
 the Verge. 3.15-5.45 Beverly Hills, 90210.  
 6.00 Channel Report. 6.25 Crossroads.  
 6.00 Flip Top. 7.00 Name That Tune.  
 8.00 Hawaii Five-O. 8.30-9.30 Airline.  
 9.35 Bos Buddies. 11.00 Hill Street  
 Blues. 12.00 Closedown.

**CENTRAL** As London except:  
 12.25pm European Football  
 results. 12.40-1.00 Contact. 1.20 Father  
 Time. 3.00-3.30 Take The High Road.  
 5.5-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Crossroads.  
 6.5-6.45 News. 7.25 Magnum. 8.30-  
 9.00 Airline. 10.30-11.00 Database.  
 11.30-12.00 The Big Bang. 12.00  
 12.35pm The Big Bang. Wallace &  
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